THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY.
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,029—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-3	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-6	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	23-0	13-0
25-0	13-6		27-0	15-0
29-0	15-0		30-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitt	31-0	15-0
35-0	20-0		32-0	22-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. L. Alderton	24th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5001	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4900	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th Jan.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALQUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Janv. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,900	550	8th Feb, 9
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mosowah, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	650	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February 1890 at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	23rd Jan.
M ARABIA	3344	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	Blight	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3569	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3344	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Blight	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan 1890.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL OPEN M. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 26th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,456 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 21st January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class steamer CLAN FORBES, 2500 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will sail from Bombay for London on or about the 31st. Instant.
The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
For cabin plans rate of passages &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January, 17 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 12th February 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 13th January, 189'. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For farther particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.
[illegible] Rs. 2-8.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.
Cash Price, Rs. 5 each.
Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
RUBBER STAMPS
FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
DURABLE.
IN GOOD TASTE.
Moderate Price.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD
Fort and By-culla Bridge. BOMBAY—POONA Camp & Boodwar Peth.

POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
SETS— Containing Bistoury, Probes, Abscess Lancet, Scalpel, Dressing Forceps, Scissors, Gum Lancet, Suture Needles and Silk, in Shell Handles ..... Per set	20	0
SETS— Containing same as above, but in Horn Handles ..... Per set	15	0
SETS— Containing in addition Caustic case, and Director, in shell Handles ..... Per set	25	0
SETS— Containing in addition extra Bistoury, Female Catheter, Scalpel and Bistoury, Spatula, Exploring Trocar, Artery Forceps, Symes's Knife and Gum Lancet, in French Lockback Handles ..... Per set	50	0
SETS— For full minor operations, spring back, tortoise shell handles, in morocco case, lined with silk velvet ..... Per set	65	0
SETS— The "Army Regulation" Set, containing besides the usual instruments, Male Catheter, Clinical Thermometer, Aucurium Needle, Hypodermic Syringe, &c ..... Per set	77	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD,
Chemists to H. E. the Governor of Bombay
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BANJO TUITION.

PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES
TEACHES THE BANJO,
By his original and highly successful method from Music.
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER and Co. only Stock Articles from the best sources.

			Rs.	a.
BATS,	Best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do.	do. Cork-handled, Men's	,,	8	8
Do.	do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	15	0
Do.	do. Champion match, Plain strung	,,	10	8
Do.	do. do. double strung	,,	12	0
Do.	do. do. Cork Handled	,,	11	0
Do.	Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	,,	12	8
Do.	The Demon, Slazenger's	,,	13	0
Do.	The Victor, Fortnam's	,,	12	8
Do.	Cane and Ash	,,	13	8
Do.	Ayres' Champion	,,	13	4

			Rs.	a.
BALLS,	best Flannel covered, Match	Per doz.	9	0
Do.	do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	,,	12	8
Do.	do. Ayres' do.	,,	10	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case		Per set	47	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club		each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws		each	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles		per pair	11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

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"AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES."

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.

LIQUIDATING AND CLOSING BUSINESS.

P. VUCCINO & CO., having DECIDED TO CLOSE their BUSINESS on the 31st March, 1890, will during the interim take Sittings in the very highest style of Art at the following low charges :—

	Half Doz.	Doz.	2nd Doz.	2nd Half Do
CABINETS	Rs. 8	12	7	4
PROMENADE	,, 15	28	18	9
BOUDOIR	,, 20	30	20	10
PANEL	,, 30	50	40	20
IMPERIAL	,, 40	60	48	24

N. B.—Any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to obtain their Negative Plate already taken by P. VUCCINO and Co., can now obtain the same at a very moderate rate. Also the valuable Collection of Negative Plates of Ajunta Caves taken by the late Major Gill. Views and Panorama Plates of Bombay.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, BOMBAY.

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THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLUETHNER!
BLUETHNER!!
BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

OF
BOMBAY AND POONA
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR
BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND
AND
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

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DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.

RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.

HEMMED READY FOR USE.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

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(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
HAIR-DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.
Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP Co.'s INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.
Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet toothbrush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE ABOVE
CELEBRATED CIGARS.
PRICES.

	Per 100 Rs.	as
FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. 1	4	0
Do. ,, 2	3	12
Do. ,, 3	3	8
Do. 6 inches long	5	4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY
TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS	Rs.	4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	,,	3-12 ,,
No. 2, MEDIUM	,,	2-12 ,,

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

[illegible] ments of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
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KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars	Rs. 1-4

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's Process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars	Rs. 3.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
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EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-Sickness, the only food patients can bear.
Keeps in perfectly good condition many weeks after being open.

Per jar	Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA, HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	..	800
Do.	do. 10 ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps,	2, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.	
INSULATED CABLE,	from 6 annas per yard.	
Do. WIRE	,, 1 anna	,,

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SOLE LESSEE..................MR. J. B. FERRELL.

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TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY, 22ND JAN.
The most successful comedy ever written
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY"
Mr. J. B. FERRELL as Mr. CATHERMOLE.
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By particular request, the favourite Emotional drama
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Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

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UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK,

Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DAILY,
1ST GRAND FETE OF 1890,
IN AID OF
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY REAY and MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE.
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WILL BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1890.
From 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
will be provided for the occasion.
The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Stewards for the Sports:—

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FROM 8-30 P.M. TO 9-30 THERE WILL BE GENERAL SKATING.
1st Event at 9-30 sharp—Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give Exhibitions of Scientific Skating.
2nd Event.—An OPEN BACKWARD RACE, distance 4 laps.
3rd Event.—An Open Race of 8 laps; all competitors must wear masks or disguise.
GENERAL SKATING UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS ARE NOW ON SALE, ONLY AT RINK OFFICE
General admission, Rs. 2; Reserved Chairs, Rs. 3,
SKATES FREE
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NEWLY FURNISHED.
Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.
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WAS PUBLISHED
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CONTENTS:
Mr. Bradlaugh's Visit.
The Bengal Police
Our Railways and Canals.
The Financial working of the Civil Courts.
A Mediæval Girls' School.
Verandah Colloquies.
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To give our readers an idea of the varied bill of fare which this unique series will present to them, we may remark that the FIRST SIX STORIES will be respectively entitled as follow:—

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" 3 UNCLE FROM AMERICA.
" 4 THE SUICIDE'S LEGACY.
" 5 THE MURDERER'S WIFE. (Conclusion of "The Suicide's Legacy.")
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REFER TO THE HANDBILLS.

NOTICE.

MRS. ADELAIDE CONROY alias Mrs. E. TAURINES, hereby gives notice that the business of photographers hitherto carried on by herself and Mr. E. TAURINES in Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, in pursuance of the deed of partnership entered into at Malta on 4th April 1878 is still being carried on by them in equal shares.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor for Mrs. Adelaide Conroy alias Mrs, E. Taurines.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1890.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

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For Single Cots, white	each	4 8	5 0
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Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that VINAYAK GAJANAN PALEKAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned vacant, piece or parcel of land.

Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 2 Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 21st day of January 1890.

BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

lying, and being on the Bandora Hill Road at Bamunte in the Registration subdistrict of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,900 square yards, be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Revenue Survey No. and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north, south, and east by the property of the said Vinayak Gajanan Palekar and on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetjee Panthaki, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vinayak Gajanan Palekar.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

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Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
At sea view terraces No. 2, Top floor Woodehouse Road Colaba. The valuable household furniture, &c., of Mr, H. V. FAULCONER, manufactured by John Roberts. Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furnitures, dinner and, breakfast sets, very handsome hand painted decent sets table and kerosine lamps, by Theodore Knaust, wall brackets, first rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments and used carriage, &c, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p. m.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES MILLS IN LIQUIDATION.
Will be sold to the highest bidder and without reserve.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will by order of the Official Liquidator and with the concurrence of the mortgagees put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at their sale rooms. No. 22, Apollo Street, the leasehold property hereunder described and the engines, boilers, machinery and plant of the said Mills. All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58, 59 and 288, situate on the south side of a public passage on the Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said public passage, on the south by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Powalla, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Haji Abdool Karim and partly by the property of Haji Abdool Sookoor Cuddoo, which said premises were formerly and now are in the possession of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with the building and erections standing thereon, and all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto.
The above described property is held under a lease dated the 16th day of April, 187 , for a term of 95 years from the 2nd day of October, 1878,
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES, MACHINERY, COALS, YARN, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, the 4th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Prince of Wales S. and W Company, Limited in liquidation, sell by public Auction at the mill premises Chinchpoogly all the stores and new machinery just arrived consisting of two new opener donkey engines, bolts, nuts, iron bars, filletts, beam scale with weights, shaftings leather rope, and straps wheels, furniture, consisting of tables chairs cupboards, iron safes, plants, also about 152 tons of coals and a few bundles of T R yarn &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Don Tad, 2nd Row.
Pursuant to the final Decree made in suit No. 287 of 1888 and bearing date the 30th April 1889. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises all the estate and interest of the plantiffs Hajee Moosha, Hajee Hassan and others and of the Defendent Hajee Absatar, Hajee Talub in the following properties namely:—Firstly. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Don Tad 2nd Row, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,482 and assessed by the Collector of assesment under No. 149 and which said premises, contain by admeasurement 104 7-9 square yards, and are bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Abdool Sootar, on the west by the Public Road, called Don Tad 2nd Row, on the north by the house of Esmail Jaitha, on the south partly by the sweepers passage and partly by the house of Memon Abdool Rehman, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Hajee Absatar Hajee Talub,
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground formerly vacant with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated without the fort walls of Bombay at 3rd Don Tad Street, containing by admeasurement 21ft. in breath and 70ft. in length assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,217 and bounded as follows—on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the house of Mahomed Ebhrahim Pathan, on the north by the property of Ismail Habib, and on or towards the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Hajee Gool Md Hajee Abdool Rehmon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

Notice is hereby given that the following very valuable landed properties both freehold and lease hold will be sold by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on the premises, on the undermentioned date and hour, in different lots by Public Auction, on account and risk of the mortgagors Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, and Hajee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, by order and at the instance of the mortgagee Ebhrahim Hajee Jackeria, by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage dated the 19th September, 1889,
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker. Dinsha and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

ON WEDNESDAY the 12th February, at 4 p.m.
Firstly.—All that a piece on parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,750 square yards, be the same. little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the Curim. on or towards of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdul Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the east by public, Road leading to Jakeria Bunder, and on or towards the west by the property of Narayen Wasudew, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 744, New No 12,737. and New survey No. 2-2398,

On the same day at 5 p. m.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground with the messuage, tenement buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, with all the trees garden plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying and being at or near Sewree Road, in the Town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10102 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by Jakaria Road, and partly by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetjee Nusurwanjee Tata, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, an on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nasurwanjee Wadia.

On THURSDAY, the 13th Feburary, at 4 p m.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, or Purbhadevi Road, in the Town of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21 21 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 171, New No. 3796, old Survey No. 567, New Survey No. 1-1891, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north-west and south by a passage on or towards the east by the property of Francis J, Henry.

Leasehold property on FRIDAY, the 14th, at 1 p.m.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, with the steam-engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8450 square yards, be the same little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north and west by a road, on or towards the east by Cleveland road, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.

on the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises, erected and standing thereon, with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery, fitted thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Town of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,200 sq are yards, be the same little, more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3035, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east and west by Cleveland Road, on or towards the north by a Road, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Mr. Cleveland.

On SATURDAY, the 15th Feby., at 5 p.m.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in the town of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 94, New Survey No. 1-2414, containing by admeasurement 2,820 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows. that is to say on or towards the east by a private passage of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demised premises from the property of the Jubilee Mill Co., Ld., on or towards the west by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff on or towards the north by a private passage belonging to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff separating the demised property from the land of Bombay National Mill, on or towards the south partly by property in the occupation of Lessee, and partly by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama.

On MONDAY, the 17th February, at 4 p.m.
Fourthly.—All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and bathy fields, situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopar, in the zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premjee Purshotum and his wife Mongibai, of the one part and Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina of the other part and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-registrar's office in Bombay, being No. 85 A, at pages 312 to 325 Vol. 62 of Book No. 1.

On TUESDAY, the 18th February, at 4 p.m.
All that the undivided 3-4th share in Inam Village, Purgana Turf Awooavali, situate in the district of Pamvell, in the Colaba Zilla, and which said land hereditaments and premises are more particularly described in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Kazee Ahmed Wullud Kazee Mahomed Sheriff and several others of the one part, and Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-registrered office in Bombay being No. 84 A, at pages 279 to 289 of Vol. 63 of Book No, 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, at 4 p.m.
All that the piece or parcel of Port Trust land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town of Bombay, and which said premises are more particularly described in the deed of mortgage dated the 11th day of May, 1888, and made between Joshi Bhimji Harrijan of the one part, and Haji Adam Haji Abdul Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 26th May, 1888, in the sub-registrars office in Bombay, being registered No. 1634 A at pages 106 to 119 volume 267 of book No. 1.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 22, 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator, Prince of Wales S. and Co., Ld., in liquidation, the office furniture of the Company, consisting of chairs and tables, cup-boards, pigeon pole, &c. &c.
Also the furniture of a gentleman consisting of chest of drawers, tables, chairs, cup-boards, washing tables, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 black Waler gelding 16 hands, aged, regularly ridden on parade, was driven last year, in Poona, in single a harness quiet, no tricks, light mouth, sold as owner going home.
1 handsome strong E. B. ex-seated barouche in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 strong bay Arab, 14-3, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness,

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Estate situate at Basora on the bank of the river Spulal Arab yielding a very large produce of wet dates, to be sold in Bombay at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani. solicitors for the vendors, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd January 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, by order of Haji E mall Haji Allana the son, heir, and legal representative of the late Haji Allana Vydina alias Haji Allee Abdool Wahid Memni, and the surviving partner of the firm at Basora of Haji Allana Vydina, and on account and risk of mortgagor Haji Osmar Oosman Memni under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of June 1885.
All that one-fourth share in all that piece or parcel of land planted with date and other trees situate at Busra on the river Shatal Arab, and known as and consisting of four plots called Narjashum and Dheymisagur, measuring four hundred and fifty to five hundred Jareebs, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the south by the property known as Narashum, and belonging to Cassum Pasha, on or towards the north by the property known as Kote seed belonging to a Christian named Matook Eskunder, on or towards the East by the property known as Dayajee, and belonging to His Highness the Sultan, and on or towards west by the river Shatal Arab
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne. Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned auctioneer at No 20 Esplanade Road. first floor of the National Bank of India Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, January 22, 1890. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
A lot of sample pieces of White mulls, Jacconetts, Nansooks, Doria Stripes, &c.
1 case white lapatta 35" by 5 yds.
1 case white lapatta 40" by 9 yds.
1 mahogany square Pianoforte.
1 self acting organ, an Invoice of music boxes.
1 case wooden toys.
1 case samples of hardware, fancy articles, brass padlocks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 22, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucion, at No. 106, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet, toned mahogany, Square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soenne in good order, large size cooking stove with chimney, gilt pier glasses with tables to match, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, Hink's K. O. lamp, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. MINCK.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FRESH ARAB HORSES AT THE STABLES OF SHAIK ESSA BIN CURTAS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa BinCurtas, Bellasis Road.
A number of handsome fresh Arab horses, consisting of hunters, chargers, and hacks, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Byculla Club, and next to the Government Medical Store, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of the Revd. W. BELL.
The property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property, Ripon.
On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Jaitha Bhima, Natha Ocka. Dhunna Lalla, Ajba Khooshal, Goolba Dungra, Rhooba Deepa, and Luckma Culla. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Davideen Madarilal and Ramdyal Adundloin, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 31st October, 1888, and in the indentures of further charge, dated 31st December. 1888, 31st January, 1889, 1st March, 1889, and 31st August, 1889, respectively, the following landed properties viz:—Firstly. All that piece of leasehold ground, situate at Ripon Road, in the city of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to five kathees and 11 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under old No. 254, new No. 14,033 old survey No. 269, and new survey No. 1-3553 and bounded on the north by the Fuzundar's Public road for the use of leases and their tenants, 21 feet wide on the east by the Fuzundar's vacant land, on the west by the Fuzundar's vacant land, and on the south by the Municipality land, recently sold. Secondly—All that piece of leasehold ground, situate at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to 5¼ kathees and 19 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 254, new No. 14,033, old Survey No. 269 and new Survey No. 1-3553, and is bounded on the north by the public passage of the Fuzundar for the use of the tenants, on the east by the Fuzundar's vacant ground, on the west by the property of leases, on the south by the property (vacant land) of the Fuzundar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale of application may be made to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, NABOBS, SIRDARS, AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable land, with three Bungalows situate at Tardeo, close to Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla's Bungalow, and known as Mr. Jussawalla's property.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in one or two separate lots, that desirable property situate fronting on the Tardeo Road, a few minutes' walk from the Grant Road Railway Station and Tramway Terminus. It is open on all sides, and includes 3 puccka-built bungalows (one large upper-storeyed and the other two lower-storeyed), besides stables, cookrooms, and servants' quarters. The ground contains about 16,500 square yards, and is on level with the Public Road. It is of the pension and tax tenure, the ground rent being only Rs. 14 per annum. The property is divided into two convenient lots as under:—
LOT 1.—Contains about 7,500 square yards of ground, and includes the upper-storeyed bungalow with its out-houses. The bungalow which has a large garden in front, has been recently painted, and is in thorough good condition. It has accommodation for two families, and is in every way suitable as the residence of a Raja or Nabob.
LOT 2.—Contains about 9,000 square yards of ground, and includes the two lower-storeyed bungalows, besides stables and two wells. It has extensive grounds, which could be utilised for building purposes, being bounded on two sides by public roads.
Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers, where a plan of the property can be seen and the property can be inspected any time during the day.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
An ebonywood paper box beautifully carved by the famous artist Biwajee Jivajee,

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay January, 22 1890.

WANTED.—A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT for the Gondal State. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, plus Rs. 25 as Horse Allowance. None but a throughly qualified and experienced man should apply with testimonials.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Diwan, Gondal.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrie and every class of shoeing done

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 postage free.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.
On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.
The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NAVY CONTRACT FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on board H. M. S. "Mariner," at Bombay, by the Senior Naval Officer, for the supply of SOUTH WALES COAL to Her Majesty's Ships calling at Bombay, for One Year from 1st April, 1890.
Conditions of Contract and forms of Tender can be had on application on board H. M. S. Mariner.
Not tender will be received after Noon of MONDAY the 3rd of February, 1890, and the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

E. R. FREMANTLE,
Rear-Admiral.
Boadicea at Madras, 15th December 1889.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICES, hitherto styled "Uncovenanted" will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1890, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of forming an Association to protect and promote the interests of the service, electing an Executive Committee, framing rules, drawing up a petition for presentation to Parliament during the Session of 1890, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
All officers in the Bombay Presidency are invited to attend.
The petition will be ready for signature at the close of the meeting.
Resolutions and notices of amendment to the draft Rules should reach the Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee, European Civil Service Association, Byculla Club, not later than the 24th instant,

H. G. GELL,
Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee.
Byculla Club, January 14, 1890.

NOTICE
TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.
I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889

SAMUEL BROOKS,
Cotton Machinist.
Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Junction Iron Works Newton Heath, Manchester.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT all information and particulars respecting Machinery &c, manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS will be furnished by us on application.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Importers, Khetwady, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
OPENING OF BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY EXTENSION TO RAIGARH AND SAMBULPUR FOR GOODS AND COACHING TRAFFIC.

ON the 1st proximo, the following Stations on the Bilaspur—Raigarh—Section, will be opened for goods and a month later for Passenger traffic:—

Paraghat	265	miles from Nagpur.
Akaltra	273	" "
Naila	282	" "
Champa	289	" "
Baradwar	299	" "
Sakti	308	" "
Kharsia	317	" "
Naharpali	328	" "
Raigarh	339	" "

The Raigarh Sambulpur extension will be opened for goods and Coaching traffic on the 1st March and 1st April respectively. The following are the names of stations on this section, viz:—

Kanms	350	Miles from Nagpur.
Somn	363	" "
Sambulpur Road	385	" "

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Nagpur, 16th January, 1890.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on MONDAY the 27th January 1890, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the 12 months ending 31st March 1891. Supplies to commence from the 1st April 1890.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. (500.) Five hundred, in Currency Notes or Government Paper without which no Tender will be considered. Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B B, and C. I. Railway.
3. It is optional with Tenderers to Tender for either (a) All the items mentioned in the Tender Form, or for (b) Paper Miscellaneous or (c) Paper Printing alone. All Tenders should however, be Superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I, and R. M. Railways."
4. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery both at Bombay and at Ajmere.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
6. Terms and conditions of Tender along with Forms of Tender, can be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) and samples seen upon application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 78 OF 1888.

ASLA NANJEE and GULBA NANJEE, respectively of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitants residing in Fanaswady, without the Fort of Bombay......................................Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAKHMABAI, wife of NARAYEN HARRICHUNDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Borebhat Line, without the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of the said NARAYEN HURRICHUNDERJEE, an Inselvent.....................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hunured and Eighty-nine, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court house, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-second day of January, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs Asla Nanjee and Gulba Nanjee, and of the abovenamed defendants Rukhmabai, wife of Narayen Hurrichunderjee and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said Narayen Hurrichunderjee, an insolvent or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messsuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, built and standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in an Oart called Borebhat, and on the western side of Borebhat Lane in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty eight square yards, be the same a little more or less and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No, 679. and new No. 3,089 old survey No. 516, and new survey No. 7,722, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 636 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Oart of A. G. De-ga, on or towards the south by the said Borebhat Lane, on or towards the east by the property of Dhakoul Govindjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Wittoba Bhugwan Panday, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of one Bhowanibaii daughter of Gungadher Luxamonjee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys and for the Plaintiff's abovenamed, National Bank Buildings No. 20 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay. Dated this 22nd day of November, 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.
Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKE, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... " Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... " Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey,
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauternes, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
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INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INTERESTED in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent for three stamps. Address Mr. E. NORTON, 249½, High Holborn, London Eng.

MRS. NORVILLE'S THEATRICAL AGENCY, BOMBAY.

DRESSES for PLAYS, COMIC OPERAS or FANCY DRESS BALLS, sent on hire to any part of India.
Manuscripts of unpublished plays, &c., comprising some of the latest London successes, to be had on hire. Terms on application.
Address:—Mrs. NORVILLE, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

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WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA.—A Story of the American Civil War. With 10 full-page Illustrations by GORDON BROWNE, and 6 Maps. Crown 8vo., cloth elegant, 6s.
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BLACKIE & SON, London.

SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.,
201, MOUNT ROAD.
MADRAS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	950
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	907
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	80,000	$125	All	..	£85
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	185

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	142)

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	215 / 165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60)
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	62)
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	82	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	10)
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	60a
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13)
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co					25
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,003	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370x1
Manmar Manig. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	190
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	572½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	83½
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50)
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	—
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 22½	400
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		560
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55	910
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	470
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. ..	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	135
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	85
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	600
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	465
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	250	Rs. 1	227½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	642½
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000	—	700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	570
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	540
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10)
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	260
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0 0
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	735
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,065
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,.9.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,715	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	262½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 21.

From Liverpool.

Sheikh s—500 boxes bar soap, the Bombay Co.
Branksome Hall —50 cases ale, the Bombay Co.

From Glasgow.

Clan Forbes s—120 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From London.

Abeona s—25 bottles quicksilver, C Ramjee; 35 cases ale, Souza and Fernandes.

Sutlej s—8 packages stationery, N Cumroodin; 5 cases ham, cheese and bacon, J Pearse and Co; 4 cases soap, E H Allarukhia, 11 cases printed books, G Narayen and Co; 1 case soap, Dinsha Sorabjee; 12 casks paint, C Rajibhoy; 15 cases slate pencils, E E Hoosein; 15 bales writing paper, H Abdoolally; 7 cases oilmanstores, E Bucksarjee; 17 cases cheese, bacon &c., Edulji and Brothers; 20 cases champagne and 3 cases portwine, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

From Charante.

Sutlej s—75 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

From Marseilles.

Po s—225 cases candles, Meiffre Nevue and Co.
Sutlej s—1 case saffron, B Jewraj.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—4 packages writing paper, H Abdoolally; 7 bales writing paper, H Jeevabhoy; 20 cases note paper, &c, and 71 bales printing paper, &c, K Abdool Hoosein; 3 bales writing paper, M Essoofally; 53 packages writing paper &c, Jaitha Dossa.

From Antwerp.

Henzada s—9 cases eau-de-cologne, K Adhowji and Co

From Bordeaux.

Branksom Hall s—200 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 105 cases brandy, Sorabji Cowasji; and 60 cases brandy, D Cowasji Umregar.

From New York.

Walden Abbey s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topun.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Bombay Graduates' Association, Hornby Row, 5-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, Special Fete, 8-30 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Novelty Theatre, Ferrell's Comedy Company, 9-15 p.m
Chatres Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi, &c.; and Wardha (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg and Bremen; I. M. S. Lawrence, Karachi; Sullamut (s), Genoa and Liverpool; Colaba (s), Calcutta, &c.; Poseidon (s), China, &c.; and Idaho (s), Antwerp.

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 9-23 a. m. to-morrow.

Bombay Graduates' Association.—A general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, Fort.

Cricket—A match between the Colaba Garrison *vs.* the Proprietory Club will be played to-morrow (Thursday), on the general parade-ground, Esplanade. Play to begin at 10 a. m. A tent will be pitched for visitors.

Theft on Boardship.—Somejali Sertoola, tindal of the s. s. Nubia, lying in the Prince's Dock, reports that he went on shore on Monday morning, and on his return found that his box had been opened and a sum of Rs. 62 in cash stolen therefrom.

The Beggar Nuisance.—Several more beggars were yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court by Police Inspector Stanford, and were sentenced to one day's imprisonment, being warned that if they were again charged, they would have to undergo the full penalty, *i. e.*, one month's hard labour.

A Musical Trio.—Three men were yesterday brought up, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, charged with playing music in the streets at ten o'clock at night, in the Mint Road, without a license. It was stated they were annoying the inhabitants, and his Worship ordered them to pay a fine of one rupee each.

The English Cricket Team.—The employés of the banks and other mercantile houses, a correspondent writes, would esteem it a favour if the match between Mr. Vernon's team and the Parsees be played on the 31st inst. and 1st prox., instead of on the 30th and 31st inst., both of which being mail days would preclude those interested in the game from witnessing the same.

S. Peter's Schools, Mazagon.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will distribute the prizes to the children of the above schools in the boys' schoolroom, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Principal of the Elphinstone College, and the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, acting Archdeacon, have kindly promised to speak on the occasion. All friends of the mission are specially invited to be present.

Found dead.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Clarke Road, respecting the death of a Hindoo, whose body was on Monday found lying on the footpath, near Tardeo Road. The body which was of an old man, was somewhat emaciated. A *battakee* had been beaten through the town, but no one came to identify the body. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

Found drowned.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Mombadevie Tank, respecting the death of Narotumdass Soonderjee, aged 50 years. The deceased is said to have been out of his mind for upwards of four years. On the evening of the 19th instant deceased left his son's house at Bholeshwar, and was seen no more until on Monday when his dead body was found floating in the Mombadevi Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

Ferrell's Burlesque Company at the Novelty.—The last four nights of the season at the Novelty Theatre [illegible], in consequence of the company being due in Poona next Monday. To-night "The Private Secretary" will be produced, and to-morrow the ever popular drama "East Lynne" will be placed upon the boards with Miss Ferrell in the dual *role* of Lady Izabel and Madame Vine, a character for which this rapidly advancing young artiste has gained the highest praise. "Alladdin" will be played on Friday.

He had been Eating and Drinking.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a man named Megagee was placed before Mr. Cooper, charged with the theft of a goat, the property of one Bal Govind Ram Kamal. The accused in his defence said he was a poor man; he had been eating and drinking, and did not know what he was doing. He called a witness, who, unfortunately said he knew nothing of the case. The accused lived with him, that was all he could tell. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Burglary at Parla.—On the night of Saturday, the 18th instant, the Parochial House attached to the Church at Parla, a village near Bandora, was broken into, and several articles of silver of the collective value of about Rs. 350 used for religious purposes were made away with. The Vicar of the Church was absent from home, and the house was left in the sole charge of his cook, a feeble old man. The robbers, therefore, had it all their own way, and were able to commit their sacrilegious depredations, and effect their escape without difficulty. No arrests have as yet been made.

The Attempted Wife Murder.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Suggoon Ittoo, a Private in the 20th Native Infantry, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to commit murder by shooting Cassee, his wife, with a pistol on the 9th November last, at her mother's residence at Mahim. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, the accused being undefended. The circumstances of this case having already appeared in these columns, need not again be detailed. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Mill-women's Strike.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the Agents of the Jubilee Mill and applied before Mr. P. Ryan to withdraw the information which he had laid on Saturday last against Bhagirthee Yessoo and five other women, employed in the Jubilee Mill. They were said to have taken a leading part in the strike, and were charged with assault and intimidation. All the women had however returned of their own accord to work, with the exception of the six accused, who had been dismissed from the service. The Magistrate allowed the information to be withdrawn, expressing his satisfaction at the course adopted by Mr. Davur's clients.

False Charges by Gharriwallahs.—A few days ago, a gentleman was summoned by a gharriwallah for refusing to pay a sum of Rs. 5, which he claimed as his fare. The gentleman wholely denied the charge and, as he had important business which took him away from this city, he deposited the sum, with costs, in Court. The case was adjourned for enquiries, and yesterday, Police Inspector Gray having ascertained the true facts of the case, put them before his Worship, who dismissed the complaint and ordered that the money should be returned to the gentleman, against whom this charge had been brought.—Another case of the same nature, occurred yesterday, a victoria driver, charging a gentleman with refusing to pay him his proper fare. The evidence, however, showed that he had agreed to accept Rs. 3 as his fare for the evening, and upon the gentleman who was a ship officer going on board the gharrywallah refused to accept the fare demanding Rs. 5. This, the officer was not willing to pay him, so the complainant went ashore and obtained a summons against him. The third officer gave some evidence which proved the charge to be a false one, and his Worship dismissed the case.

A Corner at Paris Exhibition.—Amongst the high rewards obtained at Paris Exhibition, none have been more fully deserved than the Grand Prize awarded to Mons. Ed. Piraud, the celebrated French perfumer, for his fragrant essences, which are so highly patronized by society. Among the English and Indian visitors to the Exhibition of Paris, there were few, who whilst visiting the perfumery department, have not stood, filled with admiration before Piraud's exhibits, displayed on a veritable reproduction of a Louis XV. perfumery stall. The attractions of this sweet-scented alcove were greatly enhanced, especially in the eyes of the fairer sex, by a Louis XV. fountain, which throughout the Exhibition continued to pour forth a general stream of Piraud's various perfumes, for the benefit of all comers. Amongst the attractions of the stall were also many very pretty souvenirs of the Exhibition in the shape of scented pocket books, tiny sample bottle of scent, &c., which were given away to all who wished for them. The "Jubilee Bouquet" is an exquisite scent, dedicated to the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen; and the "Silver Wedding" bouquet is entitled in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Amongst others may be mentioned "Violettes de Parme," a scent much in favour with H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad,

To-night's Fete at the Skating Rink.—If ever Mr. Simmons did anything to raise himself in the estimation of his patrons, and the popularity of his already popular place of amusement, he has done so in the organization of the special fete which is to take place at the Skating Rink to-night, in aid of that very landable object the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital. That H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay approve of the fete and its objects is shown by the fact that they are to be present, while all the members of the fund committee will also attend. The Governor will arrive at the Rink at a quarter to 9 p.m. and will be escorted to the raised dais at the opposite end of the Rink by the members of the committee of the endowment fund. The skating surface will be cleared till he has got to his seat after which there will be general skating for 10 or 15 minutes. The committee of sports, as advertised, are doing all in their power to make this benefit a crowning success. Over 20 entries have been received for racing events. The excellent programme provided likewise testifies to the enthusiasm with which Mr. Simmons has organized the fete, in aid of the hospital. The entertainment includes an exhibition of scientific skating by Mr. Simmons himself, a race backwards, and a race in which all the competitors must wear masks, or thoroughly disguise themselves.

Singular Allegations against a Native Official in Gujerat.—The *Guzerati* reports an incident which recently occurred in the Broach district, in which a native official is alleged to have given great offence to the Hindu community. A Brahmin woman, by name Nirmal, died at Amadda in the Broach district, and as usual she was taken to Bhadbhut, where there is a cremation-ground, common to many surrounding villages. It so happened that the officer in question had located his camp in the vicinity of this place, and as the process of combustion advanced, his olfactory nerve was naturally affected by the surrounding atmosphere. Though a native of India, well conversant with the religious feelings of the people, and as a follower of a noble religion, fully alive to the religious necessity of respecting the dead, and the tender feelings of those waiting upon the dead, he lost at the time all sense of tenderness and humanity, decency and reverence, and ordered that the body, which was all ablaze and nearly half-burnt, should be removed to a distant place. The effect of merely passing such an order on already afflicted minds can well be imagined by our readers. Those who were looking after the pyre were naturally indignant and strongly protested against the legality and humanity of this unnatural command. The humane officer was, however, inexorable, called in the assistance of a Bhangi woman, and ordered her to pour water over the half-burnt corpse. The friends and relations of the deceased were powerless to resist the inhuman order, and seeing that the Bhangi woman was ready to execute it, they themselves removed the burning body to a distant place.

Duped out of Rs. 2,000.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Halilal Chunilal appeared upon a warrant to answer to a charge of cheating. Mr. Davur appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Morojee Casinath represented the accused. A convict, now undergoing sentence for criminal breach of trust, gave evidence that he had been in the employment of the complainant, Sheolal Byshunker, and that he had been entrusted with two currency notes, each of the value of Rs. 1,000. That by previous arrangement he had met the accused and another man, for whom the police are now looking, and had gone with them to a house, and they had there taken the notes and manipulated them, telling him that they would make ten thousand rupees out of each thousand-rupee note. During the manipulation the notes, he said, were made to appear to catch fire' but in reality it was only some paper which was burnt, and upon the excuse that they were destroyed, the accused made off. The servant of the man, whose room the accused rented, stated that the accused had taken the room, locking it up, and that when it was opened some days afterwards, on account of the accused not having appeared to pay his rent, a number of slips of white paper were found. A third witness, who lived in the next house, gave evidence to the effect that the first witness Gopal Purdhu, the convict, had come downstairs one day crying and saying that he had lost some money which had been entrusted to him by his master, and that he had on one or two occasions seen the accused with another dark-looking man entering the house. The case was adjourned for further hearing on Thursday next.

ISLAM.

A large gathering of the Moslem community assembled on Monday evening at Two Tanks, Kazipura, under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam, Bombay. Among those present were:—Moulvee Hidayatulla Affandi, president of the Anjuman, Kazees Mahomed Mia Pollumdary, and Ismail Mia Pollumdary (vice-presidents) Syed Fakhruddin Abubakar Edroos (B. A.), Hajee Rehmatulla Daood, Moolvees Abdul Kadir and Abdul Munim Baakza Sahebs, Messrs. Mouzuddin and Abdul Husain (protector of pilgrims), Syed Shamsuddin Kadri (B. A.), Munshees Khursheed Hassan (assistant secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam), Munshi Shaikh Ahmed Faruki, Munshee Syed Hussan (honorary joint secretary), and many others. Molvee Hussan Ali delivered a lecture on Islam, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. Syad Fakhruddin Abubaker Edroos, who admired his self-sacrifice, and reminded the audience of the lecturer having delighted them three years back by his philosophy. The lecturer then commenced and lasted for more than two hours. He remarked that because the benign British Government has patronised Moslem churches, provided for them perfect safety and all kinds of comforts, and the English in general enriched them with arts and sciences, nay even built mosques in their own land for the Moslems to pray in (referring to Dr. Leitner's Moslem Mosque at Membrey) they, the Mahomedans, were in duty bound to recognise and to return their obligations by preaching the truths of Islam to them. Is it, he said, by offering riches that you can return their obligations which they possess in masses, or by presenting addresses, which are now hollow words, or by teaching them arts and sciences in which they (the Mahomedans) themselves were their students? "No," he said, "none of these we possess." If we possess anything worth presenting is the true and enchanting picture of Islam, which unfortunately the Christian world up to this time has only seen in the dark, and that also distorted and caricatured. After this the Anjuman congratulated Mr. Syed Fakruddin Abubakar on his recent success in the Final Arts Examination and cordially thanked him for his various services to the Anjuman and the community, during his tenure of the honorary secretary's office. He thanked them in return, but expressed a regret that he will not have any more connection with the Anjuman, owing to his intention of shortly proceeding to England for a year to complete his education.

Mr. Khursad Hassun Tabish recited a few lines which he had just composed, in which he expressed a satisfaction that the dormant Mahomedan community is rising with fresh vigour.

A vote of thanks being proposed for the chairman and the lecturer the meeting closed.

A ramie company, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols., has been organised at Philadelphia, to encourage the cultivation of ramie and to build machines for the decortication of fibre on the plantations, and establish mills to bleach and spin the product. It promises to be a grand success' and will bring a new and valuable source of revenue to farmers and others. Ramie is an excellent fibre, better, stronger, and finer than cotton or wool, and almost equal to silk and lustre. Ramie roots will be furnished at a low rate to all who wish to cultivate the plant, and the company will buy all the fibre they can furnish at full market prices.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*The Gazette of India*, January 18, 1890.)

Home Department.

Mr W H Hudson has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st Jan 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

Mr. N S Alexander is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th March 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

Mr P Whalley is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th Feb 1890 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

Mr. J. C. Robertson is permitted to resign H. M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th Jan 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

The following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

Mr W Jessop, Offg Extra Assist Supt, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr Godwin-Austern appointed to the Berar Commission.

Mr A Brown is appointed to be an Extra Assist Supt, 2nd class, vice Mr Jessop, promoted.

The services of Capt R C Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, are placed temporarily at the disposal at the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut P B Vaughan, Ben S C, 35th Bengal Inft, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the Military Police in Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal at the Military Department.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev H G B Cowley has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Estabt.

Educational Department.

The Gov-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—The Hon J F Norris, Q C., The Venerable Archdeacon Mitchell., The Rev H Whitehead, M A., Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna, KCIE.-Maulavi Ashraf-ud-din Ahmad., Babu Sayama Charan Ganguli, B A, and Bapu Bepin Bihari Gupta, MA.

Foreign Department.

Lieut J Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, and Assist to the Gov Genl's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

Lieut J L Kaye, Ben S C., offg Political Assistt of the 3rd class, and Assist to the Gov Genl's Agent for Central India, is appointed to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Lieut Kaye is re-appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H. M's Govt, the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Dwight Moore as Vice-Consul for the United States at Aden.

With effect from the 1st Jan, 1890, in consequence of the appointment of Mr J W H Sandell, Chief Supt, class I of the Financial Dept, to be Comptroller of the Post Office, the following appointments are made:—Mr R T Howe to be Chief Supt, class I,; Mr W Bedford to be Chief Supt, class II,; and Mr F C Brewin to be Chief Supt, class III.

The following transfers of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—Mr H G Cowie, Offg Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, has been posted at Depy Accountant Genl, Madras,; Mr R N Ray, Offg Depy Accountant Genl, Madras, has rejoined his appointment as Assist Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits; and Mr W D F Cowley, Assist Accountant Genl, Bombay, has been transferred to Madras as Assist Accountant Genl in charge of the Currency Dept.

Military Department.

Col M H Saward, R A, offg Assist Adjt Genl for Royal Artillery, to be Assist Adjt Genl for Royal Artillery vice Col G T Pretyman, RA, appointed to the command of a district of the 2nd class.

The undermentioned Surgn, appointed to the Bengal Estabt, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—T M Stiles, 17th Dec. 1889.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H. Excy's Personal Staff:—Major F T R Hamilton, Norfolk Regt, to be extra Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Beng S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H G Ricketts, R I F, offg Sqdn Officer, 15th Bengal Cavy; Lieut F A Kingston, Leinster Regt, Wing Officer 39th Regt of Bengal Infantry; and Lieut P C Palin, Cheshire Regt, Wing Officer, 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Military Pupil G D Coleman, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a Sub-Assist Apothecary, with effect from the 31st Dec, 1889.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieutt-Col W Shepherd, R. E., Suptdg Eng, 3rd class, sub. pro tom, Public Works Dept, (p. a.) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col H V Hunt, Ben S C, Commissariat Dept, for one year. Pension Service.—27th year, commenced 11th Sept, 1889.

Lieut-Col T. C. Manderson, R. E., is granted extension of furlough for the 26th Oct 1890.

Surgn-Major R G Mathew has been granted by the Secy of State for India furlough out of India (m c) for six months, in commutation of privilege leave.

Lieut L E Cooper, Ben S C, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough (p a) to the 15th May, 1890.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:

To be Colonel in the Army, Lieut-Col W F Prideaux, Bo St Co., 12th January, 1890.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Col—Major A Fishe, 15th Jan, 1890.

To be Captain.—Lieut W D Gordon, 19th Dec, 1888.

Col H John Nuthall, Bengal S C, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th Dec- 1889. subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary G Acres, Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd Dec, 1889.

Public Works Department.

Mr R B Buckley, Ex Er, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the 19th Decr, 1889, while so offig, Mr Buckley will hold temporary rank in the 3rd class.

The services of Mr W H Johnson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 27th Oct, 1889.

Lieut-Col G R Gibbs, SC, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, is granted special leave till the 25th June, 1890, in extension of that granted.

Mr H A C Muller, Apprentice Engr, Burma, is promoted to Assist Engr 3rd grade, with effect from the 11th Nov 1889.

The services of Mr J H L Patterson, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores Dept, are, on return from furlough, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, for employment on the N-W Railway.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 9th Jan, 1890 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W R Brooke, Depy Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders:—Mr J H Lane, Director, Telegraph Dept, to officiate as Depy Director General of Telegraphs, and Mr S P W N Luke, C I E, Supt, class IV, 2nd grade, to officiate as Director, vice Mr Lane.

M. Louis Engel, whose weekly music notes in the *World* contain more about himself than about anything else, writes:—'Something very amusing has happened to me this week. Writing anonymous letters always show a low coward, whether coming from an old tenor or a young doctor. I never take any notice; but a distinguished correspondent, with an undisguised hand, yet no signature, asks me—"Will you tell me what Sullivan has given you that you should call him a genius?" Had this question been addressed to me with regard to any other name, I would probably have laughed at it, but with Sullivan I feel guilty, and I think I had better make a clean breast of it. Sullivan *has* made me a present, and I will frankly tell you what it was. About seven or eight years ago, when I lived near Manchester Square, Sullivan came one day in his brougham—now that he is so rich he only uses hansoms!—and brought me a *cadeau*. "Here," he said, "I have received a big bundle of asparagus. I made me three parts of it; one for my mother, one for myself, and one I bring you." Now it is all out! But, believe me, their is a German proverb saying, "There is much honour in a glass of wine," which means that the way you present a gift lends it its value, and I valued this third of the asparagus more than if it had been a diamond pin.'

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Jan. 21.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·046	+·021	—·054	Calm	2	55·2	77·1	?	...	68	...	...	...	—1·00a
Agra	30·048	+·035	—·067	N W	4	54·3	78·6	51·6	+2·7	74	...	...	...	—0·46a
Allahabad	30·007	+·028	—·098	W S W	4	56·6	79·5	48·6	—0·7	75	...	...	0·01	—1·17a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·971	—·062	—·112	E	2	57·0	75·6	48·5	+3·8	66	5	...	...	—0·07a
Karachi	30·001	—·015	—·096	S S E	8	63·9	81·6	62·0	+6·8	78	1	...	0·03	—0·33b
Ajmere	30·097	+·013	—·059	Calm	1	50·7	80·7	46·8	+1·5	81	...	...	...	—0·44
Deesa	30·017	—·008	—·075	N NW	6	54·7	88·2	50·4	—0·6	62	...	...	...	—0·15a
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·044	—·040	—·057	S	3	60·2	83·3	49·3	+0·3	67	...	...	...	—0·37a
Indore	30·041	—·038	—·055	Calm	1	61·3	84·6	51·1	+0·1	47	...	...	...	—0·80a
Saugor	30·042?	—·006	—·075	S W	4	58·2	80·3	52·8	+1·0	64	...	...	...	—2·13a
Jubbulpore	30·105	+·046	—·044	S E	1	52·0	79·4	48·4	—0·7	81	...	...	...	—1·79a
Hoshangabad	30·052	+·010	—·078	E	1	54·9	83·3	52·8	—0·3	75	...	...	...	—1·46a
Khandwa	30·037	—·010	—·050	W	2	59·8	87·7	50·5	—2·1	33	...	...	...	—1·22a
Raipur	30·006	+·028	—·073	Calm	3	65·2	83·5	56·8	+1·4	57	...	...	0.01	—1·08a
Nagpur	30·024	+·027	—·068	N	3	64·1	87·2	57·3	+1·8	52	...	...	...	—0·80a
Amraoti	30·014	+·014	—·072	W SW	5	65·3	88·6	64·8	+7·0	38	...	...	...	—1·92a
Akola	30·042	+·028	—·066	Calm	4	55·9	89·5	49·4	—4·4	47	...	...	...	—1·48
Surat	30·026	—·013	—·035	N W	L	62·5	88·1	52·1	—4·8	61	1	...	...	—0·18b
Malegaon	30·067	+·003	—·055	Calm	4	58·9	91·4	48·5	—4·3	45	...	...	...	—1·47
Bombay	30·000	—·004	—·045	N N E	9	70·4	84·4	67·9	—0·2	57	...	...	...	—0·87a
Poona	30·086	+·017	—·029	Calm	4	59·2	92·1	51·9	—4·0	48	...	...	...	—1·65a
Sholapur	30·055	+·028	—·043	E N E	6	65·1	91·7	56·1	—1·7	46	...	...	...	—1·80a
Ratnagiri	29·981	—·001	—·033	Calm	4	70·3	87·9	64·9	—1·5	66	...	...	...	—0·87a
Belgaum	29.995	—·014	—·029	Calm	3	72·3	89·3	59·9	+2·2	34	...	...	0.34	—1·66a
Goa	29·993	+·003	...	E	1	73·0	80·0	71·0	...	95	...	...	0·04	...a
Karwar	29·977	+·010	—·041	N E	3	67·0	86·2	64·9	—0·9	83	...	...	...	—3·15
Mangalore	29·991	+·033	—·023	N N E	2	71·9	85·3	68·9	—0·1	88	...	...	3·58	—0·10a
Calicut	30·000	+·054	—·007	E N E	5	72·6	85·8	67·6	...	77	...	...	4·08	—3·33a
Cochin	30·010	+·052	+·018	E N E	L	74·5	88·3	69·6	—1·5	74	...	...	8·40	—1·41a
Bangalore	30·059	+·022	—·050	N	1	64·4	81·8	54·9	—2·1	68	1	...	1·29	—3·23a
Secunderabad	30·030	+·003	—·094	Calm	3	61·1	88·2	57·6	—0·4	69	...	...	0·79	—1·30b
Masulipatam	29·978	...	—·094	W NW	1	68·3	86·6	67·6	+1·6	100	...	...	4·02	—4·37a
Bellary	30·028	+·021	—·030	Calm	2	72·5	90·5	60·9	—0·3	53	...	...	0·63	—1·76a
Cuddapah	29·994	—·003	...	W NW	...	68·8	92·1	63·5	...	80	...	...	3·73	—3·20
Madras	29·974	+·004	—·096	N NW	7	73·8	82·8	67·7	—0·5	80	...	...	15·57	—8·62
Coimbatore	30·050	+0·45	—·031	S	2	66·5	91·2	62·8	—1·6	85	3	...	1·85	—4·00b
Trichinopoly	30·005	+·024	—·047	N W	4	68·8	88·6	61·8	—5·4	85	...	...	5·95	—5·00
Negapatam	29·973	+·012	—·054	N N E	5	69·2	80·5	64·8	—6·3	92	4	...	18.84	—13·24b
Colombo	29·961	+·032	—·027	N	13	81·0	86·5	75·0	...	56	...	...	16.40	—5·38b

In column wind rate per hour, L = Light, M, = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds.

Summary.—The barometer has fallen during the past 24 hours in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, and locally at Khandwa, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, but has risen at all other stations. Except for a brisk fall at Jacobabad and a brisk rise at Calicut and Cochin, the changes have been either slight or moderate over the whole country. Pressure is relatively high to-day at Ajmere and Jubulpore and low in Ceylon. The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression to the north-westwards of Jacobabad. Pressure is everywhere below the normal average and the deficiency is comparatively very considerable in Sind, on the Coromandel Coast, and also at Allahabad and Secunderabad. Winds are on the whole north-westerly in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and also locally at Surat, Nagpur, Deesa, Agra and Cawnpore, but continue to be north-north-easterly in most other districts. The winds appear to have been light to moderate everywhere and this morning's observations show a wind velocity of 8 miles an hour at Calicut, Bombay, and Cawnpore, and only 6 miles at Deesa, Hoshangabad, and Negapatam. The maximum temperature is moderately below the average at Madras and on the Malabar Coast, but continues to be generally above it elsewhere. The highest maximum readings were recorded at Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Nights are hot in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and also at Raipur, Amraoti, Belgaum and Masulipatam, and are cool elsewhere. The lowest temperatures last night were 47° at Ajmere and 48° at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Jubulpore and Malegaon. Humidity has risen at a few places and skies are partially cloudy at Jacobabad, Karachi, Surat, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Negapatam. No rain has fallen at any of the observing stations since yesterday. Fine clear weather generally prevails all over the country except in Sind, where it appears rather unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain C G Kayser, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Idaho, 2,401 tons, Captain T K Brotherton, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Galle, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamship Poseidon, 2,509 tons Captain L Lemisich, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo, Mr J Jamni as cabin passenger, and 22 deck passengers.

The steamship Sallamut, 2,414 tons, Capt J W Webber, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Chew and son, Mrs Johnson and 6 children, as cabin passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachee, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Graham, Rev Mr Goldsmith, Mr Murzban, Mr Veljee and family, and 264 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ C. Forbes	1591	Taitt	F	F Muir & Co.
„ Picton	1529	Brown	H	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Assama	2119	Smith	K	K Nixon & Co.
„ Sullamut	2411	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.
„ Ehrenfels	1600	Kayser	O	Glade & Co.
„ Idaho	2401	Brotherton	P	F Muir & Co.
„ Blackheath	1671	Hall	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kt. Templar	2704	Shiell	1	K Nixon & Co.
„ Nubia	2119	Knox	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino.	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Tanjore	1102	Raffia	4	Hajee Cassum.
„ Ganges	2110	Alderton	6	P & O S N Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	8	A-H Lloyds & Co.
„ Sheik	1245	Daly	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Almirante Barrozo (man-of-war.)	..	D'Mello	15	N. Jamsetji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karach', &c., Jan 18
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmagoa, &c
	Ehrenfels (s)	Kayser	Hamburg & Bremen
	I M S Lawrence	Aves	Karachi
	Sullamut (s)	Webber	Genoa & Liverpool
	Colaba (s)	Blott	Calcutta, &c
	Poseidon (s)	Lemisich	China, &c
	Idaho (s)	Brotherton	Antwerp

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Wermington Hall, for Trieste and Venice
„ D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
„ Assyria, for Persian Gulf

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
16 City of Canterbury s..Gray ....Liverpool, Dec 10.

DEPARTURE.

16 Steamer Commilla.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
15 Clan Stuart s .... Cocanada.
Clan Drummond s... ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
18 Ranenthaler s .... Calcutta.

Several ingenious machines for the various operations in the match manufacture have already been invented in Scandinavia, and more are shortly expected. Both in Sweden and Norway machines for packing the matches have recently been tried, and it is understood with very good results. The Norwegian machine is the invention of two young engineers at Gjovik, and is said to be able to pack 1,000 boxes per minute, which is equal to the work of forty packers. The other machine is invented by a Swedish engineer of Stockholm, but can probably not compete with the former.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 20.

Falcon, Lieut, Ms, 4th Sikhs, from leave, from England
Butler, Major, Beng, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Kimberley, Lieut, Bengal, 8th Beng Cav, on duty, from England.

January 21.

Maunsell, Capt, Beng, R A, on duty, from Agra.
Brewster, Major, Ms, 2-Norfolk Regt, on duty, from Mandalay.
Lombe, Capt, Ms, 2-Norfolk Regt, on duty, from Mandalay.

DEPARTURES.—January 11.

Barny, Surg, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.

January 20.

Gray, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 14th, Ms, N I, off leave, to Bellary.

January 21.

Montmorency, 2nd Lieut, Ms, D C L I, on duty, to Bellary.

January 22.

Barnet, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps,

Bombay, 22nd January, 1890.

1. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association at the Head-quarters of the Bombay Vol. Rifles on to-morrow the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

2. The "C." Company team will fire for the Bayley Shield on Saturday, the 25th instant, and not as formerly stated.

3. The following promotions will take effect in "H" Company from this date:—

Corporal H. Fido to be Sergeant to complete establishment.

Cadet W. Flower to be Corporal vice H. Fido promoted.

Cadet H. Wild to be Corporal vice McCormack resigned.

Cadet A Roberts to be Corporal vice Hardie resigned.

Cadets R. Laxton, H. Brewin, G. Bramby, and O. Pereira, to be Lance-Corporals to complete establishment.

Bombay Light Horse.

4. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Remount Stables, on Saturday, the 25th instant at 6-45 a.m. and march to the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, for Drill with H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. Swords, Bandoliers, Military Bridles and head ropes to be worn, but not carbines and buckets.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-day 7 a.m., Gun drill in the Arsenal compound, 6-30 p.m. proficiency class at Head-quarters.

To-morrow, 23rd, 7 a.m., Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound. 6-30 p.m. Squad drill at Head-quarters.

Friday, 24th.—Class-firing on the Coorla range. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time). 6-30 p.m. Gun drill at Head-quarters.

Saturday, 25th.—Range finding on the Oval at 7 a.m. Gun drill on Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. Dress, uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

2. The signalling class will meet on the Oval at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, until further order.

3. The annual inspection will take place on Saturday, the 8th February. All members who have not procured the new uniform are requested to do so, and to put in as many drills as possible before that day.

4. The following member, having joined is taken on the strength of the battery from the 21st instant:—No. 155 Gunner Clarence St. Paul.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Ship Clan Forbes in the Prince's Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price R. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA," as supplied to the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1lb. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 1s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL Hornby Row. Fort Bombay. Rooms airy and commodious unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate MARCKS & Co., Limited.

OUR TEA SET of 27 pieces for Rs. 6-14 has become a general favourite. All who see it like it. Any broken pieces may always be replaced for a mere trifle. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A SINGER SAFETY BICYCLE geared up to 56 inches, head and hub lamps, bell, wallet, &c., all bright parts nickel plated. Cost 21 guineas in 1888, has been little used and is as good as new. Price Rs. 200. Apply to M., care of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay.

EXPLORACOES ANTIGAS E MODERNAS DA AFRICA.—A book in Portuguese with three maps of Africa, by A. P. de Andrade, K. S. G.; G. G. M. C., to be had at B. X. Furtado and P. A. FIALHO, Kalbadevi Road. Price 2-8.

FOR SALE.—A new STANHOPE MAIL PHAETON by Messrs. J. C. WINDOWER & Co., painted Claret, picked out Black, fine lined Vermilion, lined with real Morocco, with patent self-acting Hood and foot brake complete. Apply to the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22nd., 8-30 p.m., SPECIAL ADDRESS by Miss LYDIA VON FINKELSTEIN, a native of Jerusalem-Cordial Invitation to all.

STARLEY'S ROAMER TRICYCLE, with all the latest improvements and extras. FOR SALE. Rs. 400. In perfect order. Arrived July, 1889. Apply to J. L. JOHNSTON, C.S., Dharwar.

CEYLON TEA. Rose Pekoe, Rs 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs 1-4; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1 and Pekoe, Ans 14 Per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA & Co, Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced CARDING MASTER, for a Mill in the Mofussil. Apply No 100, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A TUITION in Botany, Sanskrit, or Mathematics by a Graduate. Apply X, care of this paper.

SAFETY BICYCLE WANTED.—Must be of good make, and but little used. Letters only (with price) to "Z," care of Mr. Brennan, near Princes Dock.

WANTED.—3 ASSISTANT MASTERS for an Anglo-Vernacular School, Salaries—Rs. 30, 20 and 15. Apply (only those who have passed some University Examination, to S. K. Murud Janjira.

REQUIRED an experienced BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with a knowledge of the routine of a large retail Firm, must possess unexceptional references as to Character and Steadiness, Salary Rs. 100 per mensem to commence, Apply by letter giving particulars of previous Engagements to G. K. Care of this Office.

WANTED.—An experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a new Dispensary at Shrivardhan. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to S. K., MURUD-JANJIRA.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN who is, and has been for nearly 5 years, Assistant to the Manager of a large Cotton Mill near Calcutta, a post in a Merchant's firm. Office experience. Good references. Address A. F. G., care of this office.

WANTED.—A first-class and long experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the engines of a large cotton mill in Bombay.—Apply to "N." care of this paper.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

WANTED.—An experienced European LADY'S MAID to accompany a family of a NATIVE GENTLEMAN to ENGLAND. She must be a good sailor, and is also expected to take care of the Children. Apply by letter or in person with testimonials on or after 20th instant to "D.," care of Manager, Watson Hotel.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. PICTURES received, framed, exhibited, and returned. Framing executed by experienced workmen. The greatest care taken in the unpacking and repacking of Pictures. Pictures will be framed according to the Society's Rules. Charges moderate. B. F. Art Gallery. D. B. DINSHAW & Co.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com : ex : views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

CONSOLS remained at 97½ in London yesterday; but Money was evidently rather easier there, as the market rate of discount on short Bills and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ¼ per cent. lower, at 4⅝ and 3¾ per cent., respectively. A decline of ⅛ in Silver is advised both by Reuter and through private channels, making the price 44⅞d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered at £69½ in Fours, though 1-16 higher in the other denomination, at £72 3-16. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ lower, at 107¼. A further shipment of £50,000 in Silver to this port is advised. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 87½. Exchange on London was a trifle easier at fcs. 25·25½.

The Wheat and Seed markets were unchanged. The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with a firm feeling for Goat Skins, of which 660,000 are now put forward; the number of Sheep Skins offered being 770,000.

Cotton in Liverpool close firm last evening at an advance of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American at 5⅞d., and of 3-64d. in Arrivals in all positions, excepting April-May deliveries, for which the rise was 1-16d. Surats are called firmer; but the only change in quotations for East Indian Cotton is an advance of 1-16d. in F. G. F. Tinnevelly, at 5 1-16d. per lb. The Sales aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. The Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

A further advance of 1-16 cent took place in ready Mid. Uplands in New York yesterday, at 10 11-16 cents; and April Futures were 3 points higher at 10·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, however, were pretty heavy at 32,000 bales; and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts........	32,000	28,000	17,000
Two days' do.	52,000	59,000	30,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889......	4,637,000	4,179,000	4,405,000

Here, in sympathy with the news above chronicled, we have had a firm market again to-day, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 per candy. The ready business has amounted to about 2,500 bales, consisting for the most part of Bengals at Rs. 178-90; Khangaum, at Rs. 219; Dhulia, at Rs. 197-8; and Julgaum, at Rs. 205-7; and a little Pachora, at Rs. 196½; and arrival transactions have been in contracts for "Fine" Broach, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 247·8; and "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bhownugger, for April, at Rs. 221 and Rs. 231, respectively, a line of 500 bales in each growth having been booked.

WHEAT has been steady, and a moderate business has been reported, prices remaining unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are dull, and in presence of the slackness of enquiry, dealers have lowered their pretensions a little, and we call both Linseed and Rapeseed 1 anna per cwt. down at our quotations. Gingelly is in rather better enquiry than other descriptions, and is unchanged in value, but little business has been passing in any kind.

Linseed..................	Rs. 6-5-0 to 6-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-4-0 to 8-6-0	"
do. Cawnpore ...	8-0-0	"
do. Red do.	7-10-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	18,368	bales.
Wheat..............................	31,889	cwts.
Linseed	4,549	"
Rapeseed	2,560	"
Gingelly	6,869	"
Ground Nuts........................	12,103	"
Castor Seed.........................	1,512	"

FREIGHTS may be called strong. The Lancashire (s) has been berthed for Marseilles, for February loading, and has engaged most of her cargo at 21s. 3d. per ton. The Knight Templar (s), for Genoa and Hull, filled up for shipment to day, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a decidedly weaker feeling in presence of the fall of ⅛d. in Silver above reported, and the scarcity of Merchants Bills, with quotations 1-16d. below those of yesterday and rates have since receded fully 1-16d. more. A moderate amount of three months' sight Credits was done at 1s. 5 11-16d., and a little Bank Demand at 1s. 5½d. in the earlier part of the day; but forward rates are not quotable, the Banks refusing to sell, and no Bills coming out to test rates for Credits. Calcutta is also ⅛d. down. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5⅜ to 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 21-32 to ⅝d.	"
Francs do.	...1·86	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong and advancing in the earlier part of the day, 97¼ having been quoted from Calcutta, and there were buyers of Fours for cash at one time at 97⅛, as also for the February account; but the rate for Money subsequently declined to 97, at which it closed, the February quotation being maintained at 97⅛, while for March 97 9-16 was quoted. 102½ is now the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES have been but little dealt in to-day on any line. Hindustan Cotton Mill shares are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 750; but Khandeish are higher to the same extent, at Rs 570; Maneckji Petit are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,125; Munmay Press Shares are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 190; Bellary are Rs. 5 up at Rs. 490. Bombay-Burma Trading, third issue, are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 765 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th January, as compared with the statement of the 7th January:—

LIABILITIES.	January 7. Rs. A. P.	January 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up...........	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000 0 0	58,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,30,339 3 6	1,72,19,595 10 8
Other Deposits, &c.	3,23,90,260 15 1	3,16,74,702 10 7
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	5,00,551 3 9	5,57,700 2 2
Sundries	7,34,285 12 0	11,41,323 14 8
Rs.	7,69,55,437 2 4	7,63,93,237 6 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	19,57,170 0 0	21,11,518 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	78,72,686 0 0	78,77,093 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,37,51,513 9 10	1,61,15,281 3 3
Credits on do.	98,79,217 6 7	1,03,79,136 7 10
Bills discounted &c.	2,42,09,422 8 9	2,18,96,133 4 9
Balances with other Banks	11,30,311 12 5	10,51,118 1 4
Bullion	4,21,390 14 3	4,21,010 12 7
Dead Stock	12,29,967 3 9	12,28,021 0 6
Stamps	13,619 9 0	13,190 2 0
Sundries.....................	5,72,832 13 6	4,91,156 12 3
Cash &c. at Head Office..	61,75,942 6 10	48,47,658 13 1
Do. at Branches.........	97,38,411 13 5	99,59,616 12 6
Rs.	7,69,55,437 2 4	7,63,93,237 6 1

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	4	25	2	27
Teheran	21	7	29	0	37
Suez	21	8	6	0	26

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 21st Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	5
" Kurrachee ...	...	17	...	1
" Madras......	1	49	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20.

10 p.m.	75·8

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

6 a.m.	68·7
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NARIELWALA—January 21, at the residence of her brother Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwala, Khetwadi, Main Road, Bai Hummabai, the daughter of late Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Narielwala, and wife of Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narielwala.—The funeral takes place this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PEARSON—January 12, at Dehra, the wife of the Rev A C Pearson, Chaplain, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALSH—January 16, at Polachy, John, second son of Mr P Walsh, of Coonoor, aged 12 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890.

WE made some remarks the other day on the mistaken policy of the Bombay Government in continuing to insist on the endowment of monuments in mofussil cemeteries long after all the other local Governments have seen the wisdom of abandoning such a course. The acting Archdeacon has favoured us with a letter on the subject, in which he disapproves generally of the abandonment of these endowments. Mr. Lewis warns us that "if the system of endowments be discontinued Government officers, and the clergy in charge of cemeteries, will find themselves, in the course of a few years, more heavily burdened by the efforts to discover those interested in dilapidated tombs...." But this assumes that Government servants ought to employ their time over such exclusively private matters as these. If a monument becomes dilapidated, its repair is not in all cases a matter of necessity. When it is an encumbrance or an eyesore the Supreme Government has laid down a simple rule. An advertisement is to be put three times in the *Gazette* of the Province, and if no one comes forward to undertake the repairs, the monument is to be levelled with the ground. A few monuments like those of Henry Lawrence and Havelock at Lucknow, of course, should be kept up at the public expense, but the Supreme Government do not admit that public officers are the custodians of all the monuments in Indian graveyards. The clergy would often find it difficult to undertake the duty. It is entirely a private matter, and if it is desired to be done it should be done by private arrangement. As it is, the Public Works Department and all the departments that are now concerned in these endowments have enough work on their hands without being encumbered with duties of strictly personal obligation. Mr. Lewis has taken exception to our conjecture that the engineer's estimates must be only a matter of guess. But the refunding of Rs. 400 to Baron Larpent which is referred to in the return of the fund down to the year 1885 shows that this does sometimes occur. More convincing instances might have been selected nearer home. If our correspondent will refer to the cemeteries of which he has charge, as Senior Presidency Chaplain, he will find monuments at Matheran and Thana in which sums of Rs. 522-12, Rs. 200, and two of Rs. 135 respectively have been deposited. Years afterwards the Chaplain and Executive Engineer report that these are in good repair, whilst the interest is accumulating. If we compare these with what may be found in the Aden cemeteries, our contention meets with further proof. In the latter the Executive Engineer reports of one tomb that it is in bad order, the stone being quite unfitted to stand the Aden climate. Of another he says it "appears to have been originally a chunam plastered tomb, and then plastered with cement." Government has undertaken, presumably under the advice of an Executive Engineer, to keep these tombs in repair for ever on the interest arising from the capital sums of Rs. 13-5-4 and Rs. 50 respectively.

There is no need to find fault with the officers of the P. W. D. Their training does not prepare them for estimates of this sort, besides which the details that were supplied to them, until quite the other day, were wanting in many of the essentials on which a proper estimate could be framed, and even now until a monument is seen *in situ* it is most difficult to say what repairs it will require. The Archdeacon's views on costly funerals, elaborate monuments and ridiculous inscriptions are of course the views of every right thinking person. But this is beside the argument here, except that if hideous tombstones and absurd epitaphs are admitted into cemeteries, not much harm is done when they are allowed to fall into decay as early as possible. Certainly their improprieties and uglinesses should not be perpetuated by endowment. A check, as Mr. Lewis suggests, should be put upon the erection of enormous and unwieldy monuments. This could be done by a simple order of Government; but an endowment affords no such check. The estimate for these is not framed on bulk or artistic taste but upon durability, and in many instances ponderous monuments may be found more lasting, and hence require a smaller endowment than others of a lighter and more graceful appearance. We hope we have not misunderstood what Mr. Lewis has written about fees. But the rules regarding fees are before us, and we cannot quite reconcile them with his statements. Mr. Lewis writes "a headstone or cross, consisting of a single stone, may be erected without any fee, save that of the ground occupied. The fee in such a case is only Rs. 16, and its payment is optional." The fee for ground occupied for a cut stone or marble monument is 8 annas per square foot; but this does not seem to apply to "a headstone or cross over a non-masonry grave," which has a paragraph all to itself: and the fee for such a headstone is Rs. 5 and not Rs. 16. Moreover this fee is not voluntary but compulsory. We observe that the "additional" fee for a monument over 3 feet high is Rs. 16; perhaps it is this to which Mr. Lewis refers. But we must point out that that too is not optional, nor is it only Rs. 16, for it is in addition to the ordinary monument fee.

Fees, however, do not concern us here, except as a side issue to our argument that it is a mistaken policy of Government ever to have undertaken these endowments. It affords us some satisfaction to notice that we are not altogether at variance with ecclesiastical authority on this point. The acting Archdeacon feels that "the fee for endowment might be lessened, if not entirely abolished, were Government to sanction the expenditure of the interest on the fees for ground occupied on the repair of dilapidated monuments." Why the interest on the fees we do not understand. There can be no advantage in capitalizing the sum paid in fees. We urged the other day that "as this money is paid into the Treasury, it might not be unreasonable to expect that a portion of it should be expended in the general repairs of the cemetery." Here then we stand on common ground with our correspondent. Why should not this suggestion be thrust home to Government and so at once rid us of these endowments? These fees are greater than most people imagine. First for every grave a charge is made at the rate of 8 annas per square foot; this alone should repay Government for all the original cost of a cemetery. Then there is a fee for every masonry monument of Re. 1 a square foot. If this were made Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 1, it would effectually put a stop to the only form of monument which readily crumbles into decay. In case however of a monument of stone the fee is 8 annas per square foot on the ground occupied, and in addition to this a fee of Rs. 16 if the stone stands over 3 feet above the ground. Altogether the sums paid into the Treasury in this way must amount to something considerable. We are very curious to know what becomes of this increment. As far as we know it goes to swell the imperial revenues. In other presidencies it may be handed back, as it should be, to clear away the debris arising from decayed monuments. Here however we have a fund at hand which ought to be ample to do all the repairs that are needed, and it would be a saving of endless trouble and worry if it were utilized for the purpose to which the interest on endowments is now appropriated. Our objection is to Government trespassing upon a province which does not belong to it, and employing its officers in work which is essentially of a private nature. The amount of work these endowments entail on the Accountant General's office must be already very considerable, and every year the labour must increase. If we add to this the executive work thrust upon the Public Works Department and the Ecclesiastical Department we find it becoming an onerous addition to their legitimate duties, and the prospect of the dimensions to which it will grow as time goes on should be taken into account. If this addition of labour could be regarded as of public utility, or could be so twisted as to be regarded as a work necessary to the State, we should have nothing to say against it. But it is not so. The endowment of a public institution is not always to its advantage. The endowment of monuments has been acknowledged to be a mistake by the other presidencies in India, and we doubt if in any other part of the world is such an anomaly to be met with. We believe that the Executive Engineers would unanimously agree that the abolition of these endowments would be the best thing that could be done. It would relieve them of an onerous and distasteful duty, and it would relieve the public of what the majority of those whom it concerns must regard as an obnoxious tax.

IN his speech at the Chamber of Commerce last week Sir Frank Adam put forward the suggestion that assuming that gold and silver could be "linked" together after the manner desired by the bi-metallists, it was doubtful if prices would be affected, since the balance of silver that would remain after the wants of America, of India, and the industrial arts had been satisfied, would be relatively small. In meeting this suggestion by the observation that the amount of silver available would be largely dependent upon the terms of "linking"—in other words upon what the ratio was—we were not as careful as we might have been to show that this did not represent the whole case, for it did not take account of the fact that the supply of silver is not influenced by the demand precisely in the same way as the supply of other commodities. The question has lately been carefully dist[illegible] [illegible] which shows tha[t] it is by no means true that the output of silver has risen and fallen with the rise and fall in price. Thus, twenty years ago, while the price of silver was one dollar thirty cents. an ounce, only ten million ounces were produced in the United States; for the last three years the price has been below a dollar an ounce, and yet the production rose to over forty-five million ounces in 1888. For the question "will it pay?" has not the same meaning in mining ventures that it has in most other investments. For every silver mine in the United States that pays a dividend five pay none, and yet capital remains in these ventures and is forthcoming for others as soon as they present themselves. The purely speculative character of mining is overlooked when gold and silver are spoken of as being subject to the laws of demand and supply precisely as other commodities are. There is no other commodity of which it can be predicated, as Mr. Del Marr does of the precious metals, that for every dollar that is got two have to be spent in the getting of it. In all other cases such an experience would lead to the diversion of the capital to a more remunerative employment, and prices would be brought to a profitable level by a curtailment in production. Nor is this fact the only one that places the production of the precious metals under special influences. There are mines in the United States giving an enormous yield of silver which through the large admixture of gold in the ore could be profitably worked even when silver was at a merely nominal price. In the Comstock Lode of the Nevada Mine, nearly forty-five per cent. of the ore consists of gold; in many other of the American mines at least a third of the ore is gold. The meaning of this is that the owners of the mines were not in all cases dependent upon silver for a profit—that they might even have sold it for less than it cost them to get it, and have made their profit on the gold. We are all taking a more cheerful view of the prospect than we did a few months ago, but it may be as well to remember if a time of depreciation again comes on us, that the irreducible minimum in the price of silver is not necessarily marked down for us as some have assumed by the cost of working. The Comstock Lode, thanks to the gold in it, would have paid a hundred per cent. if the silver raised in it in a given year had been sold at only a shilling an ounce, or a quarter the market price of the year.

THE more than handsome quart which Mr. Sorabji Jehangir, Chief Magistrate of Baroda, has devoted to the biography and portraiture of the "Representative Men of India" is the first work of its kind that has been produced on such a scale, and at such a lavish outlay. In all that printing, photography, and binding could do the book stands in the front rank of Indian and Anglo-Indian bibliography, and it would be difficult to speak too highly of the enterprise which Mr. Sorabji has shown in setting out on so costly an undertaking. The photographs are perhaps of various merit, for it is not always easy to secure the portrait of a distant Native Chief taken in the highest style of art, but many of them—as for example those of the Nizam and the Rao of Cutch—are conspicuously good, and the Woodbury type reproduction of all of them is as good as it is possible to be. There are forty-four subjects of portraiture and of biography, nearly all of them connected with Western India or the Deccan, and they include no Viceroys—Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon—two Governors—Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay—a large number of Native Princes, including the Gaekwar and the Nizam, and all the leading Kathiawar Chiefs, past and present members of the Bombay Council; representative native officials like the present Dewan of Baroda, and the venerable Swami Gaorishanker of Bhownugger; Mr. Justice Birdwood, and such leaders of native society as Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Dosabhai Framji, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and many others. The literary portion of the work is done with industry, judgment, and good taste, and with less disposition to the exclusively appreciative method than we should expect in such an undertaking. This volume will, apparently, be the forerunner of others if the reception which it meets with is sufficiently encouraging to permit Mr. Sorabji to go on with an enterprise which must necessarily be costly. Sir George Birdwood, who supplies a very helpful introduction to it, suggests that the undertaking is one for which Government aid may rightly be invoked. Whether that be so or not Mr. Sorabji has done an undoubted public service in preparing the records of so many lives, for the most part exemplars of all that constitutes good citizenship and public worth. Sir George Birdwood, in his introduction, makes the most of the mission of such a work as a means of enabling Europeans and Natives to understand and appreciate each other more than they do, and perhaps it will serve to confirm his own powerful and persuasive pleadings to that end. It is, to our minds, not the least attractive feature in a volume which has strong claims upon public interest.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived from Poona at the Victoria Terminus, at 6 p.m. yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary; and Captain Ferguson, Aide-de-Camp; as well as Colonel Jopp, Quarter-master General; Colonel Cunningham, Deputy Adjutant General; and Colonel Greig, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery; Mr. H. Scannell, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police; travelled by the train from Poona. Lord Reay, attended by Captain Pinney, Aide-de-Camp, was present at the railway station to meet his Royal Highness, and among the other officers who attended were Major-General Pottinger, Military Secretary to Government; Colonel Strong, commanding the Bombay District temporarily; Major Sawyer, District Staff Officer; Major Daniell, Commanding H. E. the Governor's Body Guard; and Captain Aves and Mr. R. Cooper, second grade officer of the steamship Lawrence. His Royal Highness, on alighting from the train, shook hands with the gentlemen present to meet him, and after a few minutes drove over with Lord Reay to the Bombay Yacht Club, where his Royal Highness dined. The Duke left the Club at 10 p.m.; and accompanied by all the officers who came with him from Poona, proceeded in a Government steam launch, to the steam-ship Lawrence, which had been specially prepared for his voyage to Kurrachee *en route* to Quetta and other places. The Lawrence left the harbour about 11 p.m.

THE construction of the line from Ghazigha station to the main stream of the Indus is being carried out under Mr. Durand of the Chenab Bridge works, and is expected to be completed in a short time. This line or siding is in connection with the Dera Ghazi Khan protection works, which are to be taken in hand at once. Stone trains are being rapidly arranged for the conveyance of the material for the revetment.

LETTERS from the Mediterranean Squadron state that much gratification was felt by the men of the squadron at Christmas by a pleasant message from the Duke of Edinburgh, showing that he had by no means forgotten the blue-jackets formerly under his command. The following semaphore signal was made about 10 a.m. on Christmas Day:—"The Duke of Edinburgh has requested by telegraph this morning that the best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year [illegible] the officers and men of the squadron who were under his command at Christmastide last year."

IT is a curious fact, to which I do not remember to have seen attention directed, remarks a correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that so many of our most distinguished travellers are rather under than over the middle height. Stanley himself is rather a small man physically, and Johnston, as every one knows, is not only youthful in appearance, but of unusually small stature. Du Chaillu, the *doyen* of African explorers, is also small, and Dr. Junker is decidedly below the average height. Captain Lugard may also be claimed by the small men—a pretty strong contingent of African travellers, it must be admitted. Burton, Grant, and Thomson, on the other hand, are all over rather than under the middle height, as is Selous, the great elephant and lion hunter, who is really the original of Mr. Rider Haggard's hero—Allan Quartermain. Colquhoun, whose journey from China to India is well known, is also among the big men. Lieutenant Ney Elias, who is now serving on the Siamese Boundary Commission, and who is perhaps better acquainted with the topography of Northern India than any other living European, is small in stature, as is Captain Younghusband, whose laurels have also been won in Central Asia, and whose safe arrival at Gilgit, after a most adventurous journey, has just been announced.

MR. ANTONIO ELEOSARIO PEREIRA, the Spanish Consul at Goa, has received the honorary distinction of Commander of the Military Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ, conferred on him by His Majesty the King of Portugal.

MR. T. A. REED, the well-known shorthand reporter who came from London to prepare the official report of the Congress in Bombay, contributes to the *Phonetic Journal* a paper under the heading "How to save 6,000 years." The *Manchester Guardian*, in noticing the paper, says:—To set free the equivalent of 6,000 years for the British nation may seem no easy matter, but Mr. Reed attacks the problem in a vivacious and enterprising spirit. The Post-Master General in the last issue of his always entertaining report says that in the twelve months he dealt with 1,558,100,000 letters, 201,400,000 post-cards, 412,000,000 book packets and circulars, and 151,000,000 newspapers. Even these figures do not represent the national correspondence, for an enormous number of letters go direct by private messengers, without the intervention of the Post-office. But, excluding all these, Mr. Reed reckons that if each letter occupies on an average four minutes in composition, the total of the time now devoted to letter-writing by the whole community is equal to 12,000 years. "Then," says Mr. Reed, "I have been further calculating how far this time might be economised if all the letters were written in short hand instead of longhand. In many cases three-fourths of the time might be saved in this way, but to be within the mark I will suggest that only half the time would be saved—that is to say, that the average time for each letter, instead of being four minutes would be two minutes. Assuming this to be well founded, it would mean that the use of shorthand for epistolary purposes in a single year in this country would effect a saving of 6,000 years, and this independently of the letters written on postcards, on which there would be a further saving of say another 500 years."

A NEW mineral oil, having the consistency of butter, has recently been introduced to the manufacturing public by La Compagnie Francaise des Graisses Minerales Consistantes. The new substance is not acid, and is free from resinous matter and drying oils. It is very stable in character, and does not undergo any change when exposed to the air. Its buttery consistency does not appear to be due to the addition of paraffin vaseline, or wax to a liquid oil, as it has a definite melting point at 84 deg. C., and does not inflame at a temperature lower than 220 deg. In colour it resembles butter, and it has no appreciable odour. These properties give it an especial value as a lubricator, and as it has no chemical action on metals, dynamine is likely to be extensively used for this purpose.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The funeral of the late Lord Napier of Magdala took place this afternoon, the fine weather which prevailed drawing large crowds of spectators to witness the imposing ceremony.

The coffin was borne from his lordship's residence to the Tower, from whence the procession marched to St. Paul's.

Troops, numbering five thousand and comprising all ranks of the service, attended.

The Cathedral was crowded with spectators; among those present being their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince George of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Massed bands played the Dead March as the procession entered the Cathedral.

The service was most impressively rendered.

Wreaths were sent by her Majesty the Queen, by the Prince of Wales, and innumerable others.

Minute guns were fired at the Tower during the service.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MALABAR.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The troopship Malabar, it appears, collided with French steamer and was not stranded.

Both vessels were damaged.

The Malabar is detained at Cadiz for temporary arepairs.

A GERMAN SHIP CANAL.

BERLIN, JAN. 21.

The German Government has sanctioned the construction of the canal to connect Berlin with the Baltic.

EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Thirty-nine Polish and German noblemen residing in Russia have been banished.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

LISBON, JAN. 21.

Senor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a temporary Cabinet.

RENEWAL OF THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Miners at Charleroi turn out again on strike on Wednesday.

The Police have been augmented, and are in readiness to maintain order.

OBITUARY.

Captain Drummond Wolff.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 19.

The s. s. Thames with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived here to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACQUITTAL OF JOURNALISTS CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

In the case against Claude Marks, journalist, Charles Doolfe, journalist, and James Marix canvasser for advertisements, for having threatened to publish a false libel concerning James Potter Ablett and Marcus Cillero with intent to extort money the jury disagreed, and the defendents were accordingly discharged.

FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George will attend Lord Napier's funeral.

Representatives from Emperor William and Empress Frederick will also attend.

H. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected at Vancouver in May.

The city of Toronto has invited them to spend H. M. the Queen's Birthday there.

BANQUET TO MR. STANLEY.

CAIRO, JAN. 20.

The Egyptian Ministry this evening gave a banquet to Mr. Stanley, who in a speech he made recounted incidents of his journey and referred especially to the hesitation of Emin Pacha and told him that if he preferred to remain in Africa he would make him Governor of another Faju Province.

PORTUGUESE ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

LISBON, JAN. 20.

A great Anti-British demonstration of workingmen took place here to-day, when patriotic cries were raised but no disturbance occurred.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CORTES.

The Portuguese Cortes have been dissolved.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, JAN. 20.

Senor Sagasta has re-formed the Cabinet.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

The Madras race lotteries last night was poorly attended, but there was a fair attendance at the opening meeting this morning. H. E. the Governor, the Rajah of Pudukota, and all local sportsmen were present.

FIRST RACE.—"Trial Stakes."

Mr. Dignum's the Judge, 9st. 8lb., Hobday 1
Mr. Garstin's Wardhouse, 9st. 4lb., Watson 2

The race was won easily.

SECOND RACE.—"Civil Service Stakes."

Mr. Newton's Rocket, 9st. 9lb., Kendall 1
Mr. Newton's Sirius, 8st. 10lb., Noor Mahomed ... 2
Captain Fowle's Bendigo, 9st. 13lb., Bowen 3

Also ran Kismet, Sunshine, Mameluke, Child of the Desert, Buccaneer, and Revenge. Revenge was favorite but arrived on the course after others had started. Time—2min. 23secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Pony Trial Stakes."

Framjee Dorabjee's Cucumber, 9st., Kendall...... 1
Mr. C. Vincent's Colenso, 9st., Hobday... 2
Mr. Chamundi's Crown Prince, 9st., Wool 3

Time.—55 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Saidapett Plate."

Mr. Turner's Napier, 9st 3lb., D. Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr. Newton's Silvermane, 9st. 7lb., Kendall...... 2
Mr. Kempton's Sairey Gamp, 9st. 4lb., Owner... 3

Also ran Iolanthe and Benevolence. Time.—2 min. 21½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Grand Military Steeple Chase."

Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 11st., Major Carden 1
Mr. Woolmer's Primus, 11st., Capt. Hanwell ... 2
Capt. Jones' Darkie, 11st., Owner 3

Time.—4 min. 28 secs.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

News received from the Amir of Kabul's camps at Mazar-i-Sharif up to the end of December states that all is going well there. The winter has been abnormally mild.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

It is likely that a committee will be appointed by the Government to frame rules for the guidance of Customs House officials in the working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

Sir Robert Sandeman remains for the present in camp at Appozai, completing his arrangements with the friendly Chiefs. When these are concluded he will march into the Gomal Pass.

THE SIMLA GRANTS.

The total saving, likely to be effected by the remodelling of the Simla allowances and the various grants in connection with the annual journey to and from Calcutta is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council on the 31st instant reports of the Select Committee on the Administrator-General's Bill and the Public Demands Recovery Bill will be presented. The Factory Acts Amendment Bill also may possibly be introduced. The Select Committee on the Railway Act expect to present their report early next month.

ILLNESS OF NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK

Latest news from Hyderabad states that the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk has had a relapse. The symptoms show typhoid. Great anxiety is felt by all on his account, and both his Highness the Nizam and the Resident have visited him.

CRICKET: NORTHERN INDIA *VS.* ENGLAND.

The match Northern India *vs.* the English team was resumed this morning. The former made 159 and the latter 154 in their first innings. The Northern India eleven are now in for their second innings, and at five o'clock this afternoon had made 123 with the loss of seven wickets. Play will be continued to-morrow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Labourdonnais reached here yesterday at 3 p.m.

COLOMBO, JAN. 21.

Mail steamer Shannon, from Aden, arrived.
Mail steamer Sutlej, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer .... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market was firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-4
40s Mule Twist	9⅝
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent.	72 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44⅞d. per oz.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, published in the *Gazette of India*, gives the following statistics as to the progress of education in India during the year ending 31st March last :—

The number of institutions referred to in the educational reports have declined from 133,125 in the previous year to 131,709. The decrease has occurred entirely in the number of public institutions, which have fallen from 94,636 to 92,865.

The number of pupils on the registers of all the schools and colleges to which the statistics relate, was, on 31st March 1889, 3,544,257 as compared with 3,460,844 on the same date in 1888. The percentage of pupils to the population of school-going age was 11·2 as compared with 11·0 in 1887-88. In spite of the decline in the number of public institutions the number on the rolls of attendance at them rose from 3,021,721 to 3,047,251. There was a more substantial increase in the numbers enrolled at the private institutions from 439,123 to 497,006, mainly at elementary schools. The average monthly attendance at public institutions was slightly better than in the previous year, except at aided institutions, among which the falling off occurred in primary schools. As stated in Home Department resolution No. 2—79-89, dated the 11th February 1889, statistics to show the average attendance at private institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. At arts colleges the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 11,250 as compared with 10,328, and the number at the professional colleges 2,691 as compared with 2,861 in the previous year. The number at secondary schools rose from 441,876 to 452 058, and at primary schools from 2,550,384 to 2,563,294. The training schools had 4,937 on the rolls as compared with 4,761, and at the other special schools there were 13,021 as compared with 11,511.

The number of pupils studying English was 342,953 compared with 325,425. The number learning a classical language rose from 478,608 to 512,959, and the number reading a vernacular language only from 3,122,291 to 3,179,453. Of the latter 0,252,010 were at primary schools as compared with 2,543,983 in 1887-88. The increase occurred chiefly at private institutions, where there were 248,675 pupils studying a vernacular as compared with 199,528 in 1887-88.

Turning to the race and religion of the pupils, it will be observed that there were 2,413,588 Hindus as compared with 2,365,684 in 1887-88 ; 832,449 Muhamedans as compared with 804,485 ; 23,948 Europeans and Eurasians as compared with 23,160 ; 74,376 native Christians as compared with 74,498 ; and 199,760 of miscellaneous races or religions as compared with 192,314 in 1887-88.

The number of boys attending school was 3,253,996 or 20·3 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 3,182,643 in the previous year. The number of girl pupils was 290,261, as compared with 278,201. The percentage of girls attending school to the female population of a school-going age was 1·8, the same figure as in 1887-88. While the public institutions for boys declined from 89,766 to 87,902, and the private institutions rose from 36,347 to 37,243, the public institutions for girls rose from 4,870 to 4,963, and the private fell from 2,142 to 1,601.

The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 2,61,91,280 in 1887-88 to Rs. 2,70,92,324 in 1888-89, and the direct expenditure was Rs. 2,13,44,840 as compared with Rs. 2,09,09,809. The expenditure on professional colleges fell from Rs. 7,21,472 to Rs. 6,74,144, while that on arts colleges rose from Rs. 18,01,640 to Rs. 18,51,586, that on secondary schools rose from Rs. 86,27,117 to Rs. 89,08,877, that on primary schools from Rs. 83,88,897 to Rs. 84,99,815, that on training schools from Rs. 5,66,146 to Rs. 5,71,448, and that on other special schools from Rs. 8,04,537 to Rs. 8,38,970. In the indirect expenditure on education are included charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other miscellaneous charges. The amount thus expended indirectly rose from Rs. 54,38,767 to Rs. 57,47,484. The chief increase was under the head of buildings.

Towards the expenditure on education provincial revenues contributed Rs. 73,97,870 compared with Rs. 72,93,575 in the previous year. The contributions from local and municipal funds rose from Rs. 46,41,551 to Rs. 47,84,474 and from Rs. 12,94,317 to Rs. 13,14,199 respectively. Fees, which amounted to Rs. 72,94,093 in 1887-88, were Rs. 76,85,322 in 1888-89, and the receipts from subscriptions, endowments, and other sources rose from Rs. 56,67,744 to Rs. 59,10,459.

From a statistical point of view, with which alone this resolution deals, the year's results are considered satisfactory, especially as regards the increased attendance at schools and the growth of private contributions towards the maintenance of schools and promotion of education.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 2.

THERE have been exciting times since my last letter, and events which I therein foreshadowed have come to pass earlier than I anticipated. I wrote you last over a month ago, telling you then of the advance of Stanley's party towards the Coast, and no doubt telegrams have acquainted you of his safe arrival at Bagamoyo, and of the alarming and distressing accident to Emin Pasha.

But I do not know how much or how little information may have been conveyed to you by the medium of telegrams, so I will take up my narrative where I left off. The relief parties sent up-country fell in with Stanley's party at the Kinjian river, and Major Wissmann conducted Stanley and Emin Pasha to Bagamoyo on horseback, he having taken horses in the expectation that Emin would be in too weak a condition to march the distance. Thus Stanley, Emin Pasha, and Major Wissmann rode ahead of the caravan and reached Bagamoyo early on December 4 ; the rest of the party arriving the same evening. The entire party consisted of Stanley, Emin Pasha, Casati Lieutenant Stairs, Captain Nelson, Mr. Jephson, Dr. Parke, and Mr. Bonner, and the native portion comprised 250 of Stanley's porters (out of a total of 620 which started on the march from the Albert Nyanza) and 300 fugitives attached to Emin Pasha. Great preparations had been made for the reception of the wanderers at Bagamoyo, and the greater portion of the European residents of Zanzibar had gone thither to do honour to the great explorer. Among them were Mr. Churchill, H.M.'s Vice-Consul, Judge Cracknell, the Italian Consul, the French Consul, the German Consul, Mr. Nicol, the representative of Sir William Mackinnon, chairman of the E. P. R. Expedition, and Dr. Charlesworth, and a royal banquet was prepared for those who had not taken what our American cousins would call a square meal for several months. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that great attention was paid to the "Dry Monopole," which was supplied *ad lib* by Major Wissmann.

But the festivities were brought to a close by an occurrence which well nigh rendered fruitless the trials and hardships sustained by the Relief Expedition. The banquet was held in a room, some twenty feet from the ground, and the windows, constructed in the ordinary eastern style from the floor of the room to a height of say ten feet, were unprotected by the usual rail. Emin Pasha was standing at one of these windows, and was seen to step quietly out as if there were merely a few inches between himself and *terra firma*. He fell heavily to the ground, striking the back of his head against a large stone ; and when picked up it was at first feared that he had dislocated his neck, but it was afterwards found that, though the injuries were indeed serious, they were not necessarily fatal, and reasonable hopes of his recovery were given by Dr. Parke, though German doctors despaired of his life. Emin Pasha is still too ill to be removed, and remains at Bogamoyo, whence he will return to Egypt in a Khedivial steamer which has been sent for him and his followers.

The day after the banquet at Bagamoyo, arrangements were made for the conveyance of the expedition to Zanzibar. The vessels available were H. M.'s Turquoise, Pigeon, and Somali, the German men-of-war Superbe and Schwalbe, the Sultan's steamer Kilwa (at present under charter to the I. B. E. A. Company), and several small steamers belonging to Major Wissmann's enterprise. Stanley who received a congratulatory telegram from the Emperor William, decided to cross to Zanzibar in the German corvette Superbe, which courtesy was emulated by Major Wissmann, who requested a passage across in the Turquoise, which ship also conveyed the other Europeans of the expedition and the gentlemen who had gone over to give them welcome. The Somali brought Stanley's porters, and the fugitive Egyptians took passage in the Kilwa. As for Emin Pasha, he was far too ill to be removed, and, as I remarked above, he is still at Bagamoyo. It was decided that the vessels should proceed in line, the van being led by H. M. S. Turquoise, followed by the German men-of-war the Somali, the Kilwa, and the small fry in the order named ; but before Zanzibar was reached the squadron was rather scattered, as if the champagne had affected the ships themselves. All the ships were decorated with flags and presented a gay sight. Captain Brackenbury of the Turquoise planned the order of embarkation, which was carried out successfully ; and on the 6th the entire party arrived here safely one day before Colonel Euan-Smith, H. M.'s Consul-General and Political Agent, reached Zanzibar in the mail steamer Arrawata. Of this ship I shall have occasion to speak later on, but will, in this part of my narrative, confine myself to the Stanley party. Colonel Euan-Smith gave a second banquet in honour of the renowned explorer, and, to use a hackneyed phrase, "everybody was there." Stanley made an excellent speech, giving a brief sketch of the trials and dangers gone through by his party, as set forth in his long letters to Sir W. Mackinnon ; but he spoke of Emin in a manner which would lead one to suppose that he was not an ardent admirer of the Pasha—his allusion to the accident at Bagamoyo implied that, though doubtless Emin was very shortsighted, his vision was still further impaired by his share in the feast so royally given by Major Wissmann. Another little jocularity of Stanley during his frequent references to Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, who was present, and who has done much to aid the expedition, was the premature use of the knight's affix—he frequently alluded to his "friend Sir George." Of course this was looked upon by all present as a mere bit of pleasantry, but we should be only too delighted if Mr. Stanley then spoke in a spirit of prophecy, for Mr. Mackenzie is generally and deservedly popular in East Africa, and there is not one but would rejoice to hear that, at least, a knighthood had been conferred upon him. The banquet was brought to a close by the usual toast.

The days following were busy ones indeed, for it was decided that Stanley should leave Zanzibar by the next mail, and in the meantime all his porters had to be paid off ; and no less a sum than Rs. 50,000 were paid out in small items by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., the agents of the Relief Commission, and as each man had to receive his own portion, and as the majority were difficult to convince that the amount proffered was correct, one can easily conceive that the labour was anything but light. Then photographs had to be taken of Stanley himself, of Stanley and English co-adjutors of Stanley and his porters, of Stanley and his local friends, and many very good pictures have resulted from the efforts of Mr. Churchill, H. M.'s Vice-Consul, and of Mr. Charlesworth, two amateur photographers of merit. The best of these photographs have been secured by the *Illustrated London News*, on which paper they will probably appear in due course. I fancy the best will be a group taken in front of the British Agency, composed of Stanley, Colonel and Mrs. Euan-Smith, Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, General Mathews, Judge Cracknell, Mr. Berkley, H. M.'s Vice-Consul, and the head natives of Stanley's parties ; but several other good photographs have been taken, notably one of Stanley, Nelson, Jephson, and Bonner. Dr. Parke is absent from all the photographs, he having been prostrated by a virulent fever since his arrival, and at one time his life was despaired of ; but a week or so ago the crisis was passed and he will, it is hoped, be sufficiently recovered to accompany the party home. One day Mr. Mackenzie and a number of other gentlemen went over to Bagamoyo to visit Emin, who was still prostrate and very weak ; and on his return Mr. Mackenzie left Zanzibar for Mombassa in the Kilwa, the interests of I. B. E. A. Company demanding his presence there.

On the 29th ult. the mail steamer Katoria arrived, and as he was to leave on the 31st, preparations were made for the embarkation of Stanley's pe[illegible] was decided that, as he wished to remain [illegible]wo at Mombassa, and as the Katoria [illegible]e on the day of her arrival there, Stan[illegible] go up in the Turquoise, but "circum[illegible] which he had no control" prevented [illegible]rried out. On Monday afternoon a bo[illegible]ed the harbour from the southward, bringing intelligence that the French gun-boat Bouvet had gone ashore on the south coast of the island, and was likely to be a total wreck, as a considerable swell was breaking on the beach ; and Captain Brackenbury decided to go at once to the scene of the disaster, placing the Somali at the service of Stanley. Consequently, it was by the Somali that Stanley left for Mombassa on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Euan-Smith, who wished to see him safely away by the mail.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE THEATRE.

A SHORT paragraph appeared in these columns a few days ago stating that the Mahomedan sacerdotal authorities of Bombay and Poona had proclaimed a stern edict against the drama, and had prohibited any follower of the Prophet from attending any dramatic performance in future. Since then a representative of this journal has been making enquiries, and has interviewed several of the persons most interested in the matter on both sides, and the result of these enquiries shows that within the last six weeks one of the most important and unanimous public movements in which Mahomedans are interested, has been successfully undertaken. It certainly looks well for the future of the Indian Mahomedans when it is seen that meetings of all the different castes professing Mahomedanism should hold meetings all over the country with a common object, and should agree to the adoption of certain measures unanimously which they are of opinion would tend to the improvement of their co-religionists.

About two months ago a theatrical company in Paris played a piece in which one of the characters represented Mahomed. One of the dogmas of the Mahomedan religion is that to produce or present a picture, likeness, or representation of, or concerning, the prophet is an unpardonable sin, and so the Turkish Ambassador at Paris requested the French Government to put a stop to the play, stating that Mahomedans all the world over would take objection to having the holy founder of their religion (in the shape of an actor) placed on the stage of a theatre to amuse the populace of the gayest capital in the world or, in fact, the populace of any capital or town whatsoever. The French Government replied that in many instances saints, angels, and indeed our Lord himself had been represented on the stage and that they did not see their way to meeting his wishes. The Turkish Ambassador thereupon communicated with his Royal master, who, it is said, preferred a similar request with a like result. The consequence of this was that the Mahomedan inhabitants of Europe, Turkey, and Persia felt much aggrieved, and a few meetings were held in different centres to discuss the matter.

When news of the occurrence reached India, the secretary of the Waiz-i-Islam (a sort of Mahomedan Missionary Society), called an open-air meeting in the native town, and addressing a large gathering of his co-religionists, denounced in eloquent terms the insult that had been so gratuitously offered them. He took the opportunity of improving the occasion, and pointed out to them the demoralizing influences of theatrical performances as they are produced in the lower class of native theatres in this and other towns in India, and he concluded by advising them to abstain from attending such places of amusement in future. His address had a greater effect on his audience than perhaps even he expected. His hearers, to a man, testified their willingness to follow his advice, and during the next few days meetings were convened at several of the mosques, as also at several of the houses of the leading members of the community where the matter was discussed.

The result of this was that the leading men of the several classes of Mahomedans agreed to interdict the attendance at theatres of any Mahomedan, and they vied with one another in prescribing the punishments for transgression of this edict of the united *jamat*. Some of the sections have agreed to inflict fines merely on transgressors while others consider that for the first offence a man should pay a fine of five rupees to the *jamat*, for the second a fine of ten rupees, and for the third he is to be turned out of the *jamat*, and denied the rites of Mahomedan burial. No Mahomedans are to follow the funeral of the offender to the burial ground. The movement inaugurated in Bombay was zealously taken up in all the other towns and villages all over the country. In Bombay, and in the immediate vicinity there are over a lakh and a half of subscribers to this solemn pact, Khojas, Memons, Kokanis, and all classes of Mahomedans down to the *bungees*, being among them. The Borahs are particularly keen in the matter, and have agreed to instantly dismiss any of their servants or *gomastas* who attempt to violate the law.

It was decided that certain members should be selected from the various Mahomedan *jamats*, who should be requested to post themselves at the entrances to the theatres on the nights of performances, and take a note of any Mahomedans visiting them. On the first occasion of this arrangement being put in practice, it nearly had an unpleasant result. Three gay and festive Borahs were observed entering one of the theatres at Grant Road by the scrutineers, who endeavoured to hinder the men from so doing. The three Borahs resented the interference, and from words, the disputants would probably have come to blows, but for prompt action taken by the police in the matter. Of course the state of affairs was known to the police authorities, and measures were taken to have a sufficiently strong body of police at hand in case of necessity. This, however, was the only occasion on which their services were required, and the *jamat* people were informed that they would not be permitted to molest intending visitors to theatres in any way, and since that time they have contented themselves with taking the names of visitors merely.

Those who have ever paid a visit to one of these theatres will readily understand that the proprietors look with no favourable eye on this movement. Indeed the audiences are almost entirely composed of Mahomedans, and in place of full houses the actors now are faced by empty benches.

Several of the dancing and singing girls, and nearly all the musicians or *saringeewallas* employed at these theatres are Mahomedans, and as these people have joined the anti-theatrical league, the managers were a great deal inconvenienced for a day or two ; but they have now got over that part of their difficulty by getting people down from up-country. These poor dancing and singing girls never had credit for being particularly serious ; that they are frivolous and thoughtless, is an established fact, and it is, therefore, surprising that they should thus throw up, without hesitation, their engagements at theatres (their only mode of living it must be remembered), to help on a cause promulgated by the more respectable portion of their co-religionists just the people who would scorn to even exchange a word with them. The *saringeewallas*, too, will now find themselves without any means of subsistence, for they are fit for nothing else but what they have been trained to from boyhood.

One of our representatives called on a few of those interested in the theatrical business and discovered on the whole, the managers and proprietors appear to take a very cheerful view of the prospect. "Oh ! You will find that all this red heat will not last for long," was the almost invariable reply to enquiries made of them. They seem to consider that the higher classes of Mahomedans only will be bound by their promises after a month or two ; but the middle and lower classes, who constitute the theatre-goers, will, they think, soon forget all about the matter. It must not be thought that at present no Mahomedan goes to the theatre ; a fairly large number do go, but they consist entirely of the lowest class, of the vagabond population of this city who never work, and have no place of residence, but live by stealing and gambling. These people whenever they can steal or borrow a few annas are to be seen at the theatre in as strong force as formerly.

Some of the leading members of the Mahomedan community have also been visited, and although they are unanimous in their indignation at the insult offered them by the Paris theatre, there is some diversity of opinion regarding matters intimately connected with the main question. One or two gentlemen do not accept the postulate that is the very foundation of this movement, *i.e.*, that theatrical representations have a demoralizing and pernicious effect on those who witness them. They hold that although this is true in some cases, yet on the whole the plays usually endeavoured to inculcate some moral doctrine. This they said was particularly so in the case of the dramas produced at the theatres on the Esplanade, and it would be bigotted and foolish to prohibit Mahomedans from the innocent pleasure derived from attending these, merely because a theatre in Paris had in one of their plays represented Mahomed. They said that there was not the remotest chance of any such thing occurring in India, as the British Government were always particular about guarding against the religious susceptibilities of any of their subjects being violated. Other members of the community, on the other hand, do not think that their co-religionists have gone far enough.

SOCIAL REFORM BY EXAMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one who has assisted in carrying out the arrangements regarding the last Social Conference, allow me to point out one or two misrepresentations, which the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar has made regarding the disinterested work done by Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao and his colleagues. The propositions placed before the Conference are far from being hastily conceived. Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao in the beginning of October last, suggested to his friends in Poona certain subjects which he thought should be placed before the Conference. Certain alterations were made at the request of his Poona friends. The propositions as approved of by Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao were circulated by him for an expression of opinion in a letter, dated 29th October, 1889, to thirty-two provincial secretaries appointed at the Allahabad Conference and many others who took a warm interest in the cause of social reform. After some gentlemen and local associations in different places expressed their approval of the proposed work, the propositions were embodied in a letter, dated the 29th Nov., 1889, and still more largely circulated. I myself despatched more than 300 copies to different associations, and leading men interested in the cause of reform and leading newspapers in all presidencies. The terms in which the propositions were placed before the Conference were considered by a committee composed of men like Messrs. Modak, Ranade, Pandit Sivnath Shastri, and others, who were appointed for the purpose at a public meeting convened on the morning of 28th December, 1889, and presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Telang. Not a single proposition placed before the Conference was withdrawn and certain additions and omissions regarding details were consented to, as they left the propositions in the main unaltered. The first three propositions merely suggested amendments or improvements of the existing law. The fourth only asks for a new enactment to rescue helpless infant widows from the pain of disfigurement. Pandita Ramabai and Mrs. Ganguli pointed out that young widows were often disfigured from interested motives and want of affection. Some educated natives, may it be said to their credit, have already got rid of such disfigurement in their families, and many more may do so. But these examples will afford no relief in such cases as were placed by the learned Pandita before the Conference, even Raja Sir T. Madhavrao and Dr. Bhandarkar wished the Conference to pronounce an opinion in favor of legislation—the former to prohibit marriages of girls below ten years of age and the latter to prohibit marriages of men over forty with girls under fourteen years of age. These propositions could not be taken up for want of time. The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar may not agree with those who appeal to legislature but he ought to respect their motives. Printed reports of the work of social reform done in different places, as also of examples actually set during the last year, were largely distributed. I send copies of the same to you this day by book post, so that you may give your impartial opinion whether the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar has any good reason to complain. I hope with his increased sphere of usefulness, the hon'ble gentleman will not be so easily put out by a statement made about him in your columns with the best of motives needlessly to give vent to his ill-feeling towards those who may not like him believe in the policy of setting examples on the lines of the least resistance, but act on the conviction that no reform worth the name, whether moral, social, or religious, can be accomplished without opposition and self-sacrifice. I regret to find that in hastening to notice the lecture delivered in Poona by the venerable secretary of the Conference on the 3rd instant, no allusion was made to the rescue of an infant widow from personal disfigurement and other miseries by means of her remarriage celebrated under his auspices in Bombay on the second day after the Conference—Yours, &c.,

Camp Saswad, Jan 18. C. N. BHAT.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of this morning's issue you charge me with the extraordinary statement that "fifty lakhs laid out upon the drainage of Bombay might have been easily saved by the simple practice of having the city undrained." As far as I recollect I think I never made such a statement. All I said, I think, was that fifty lakhs have been wasted upon an inefficient drainage, that in spite of this large expenditure the city is extremely unhealthy, and that there is reason to fear that the unhealthiness is in some measure due to the very drainage system on which the city has spent such an immense sum. The statement you attribute to me of a wish to leave the city undrained is too ridiculous to be made by any man of sense, and the reporter has strangely misreported if he has credited me with any such statement. I am not an opponent of drainage, but I certainly think that the present scheme has been resolved upon without proper deliberation. If instead of becoming wise after the event we had consulted an expert of the calibre of Mr. Baldwin Latham at the commencement the fifty lakhs of rupees already spent would have been spent to better purpose.—Yours, &c., BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

PANCHGANI CHAPEL BUILDING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your giving a corner in your columns in behalf of funds of the Panchgani Roman Catholic Chapel. A very pretty Gothic building has been erected, which it is hoped will be finished before the commencement of the hot season, but funds are now running short to complete it, and therefore subscriptions are earnestly solicited from all friends and well-wishers of the cause I am pleading, and who are desirous to see a Catholic Chapel opened here, as it is a want which is severely felt by the visitors to the Hill. Under the above circumstances I earnestly appeal to the public at large for their mite in aid of this good work. Subscriptions will be gladly received and acknowledged by the undersigned, or by Mr. J. F. de Joss, Superintendent of Panchgani.—Yours, &c.,

A. N. D'ALMEIDA,
R. C. Chaplain, Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

Panchgani, Jan 20.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been made :—To 1st Battalions : Captains Shadwell (Suffolk), Elliot (Seaforth Highlanders), Dyson (North Staffordshire), and Clough-Taylor (Connaught Rangers) ; and Lieutenants Digan and Martin (Connaught Rangers), King (East Lancashire), Stuart (Worcestershire), Sinclair and Maclagan (Border Regiment), Templer and Scott (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Turner (Suffolk), Heard (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Swettenham (East Kent), and Perkins and Bleckley (Leinster). To 2nd Battalions : Captains Isham (Suffolk) and Watts (West Yorkshire) ; and Lieutenants Fitzgibbon (Manchester), Chambers (Northumberland Fusiliers), Fetherstonhaugh (Seaforth Highlanders) Wardell (Liverpool), Purvis (Highland Light Infantry) and Sackville West (King's Royal Rifle Corps).

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, January 21.—The barometer has again changed rather regularly, but has fallen in North-western India, at some places on the Coromandel Coast, and the greater part of Burma and Assam ; but has risen elsewhere. The fall is brisk at Jacobabad, the rise being brisk at the head of the Bay, Malabar Coast, Meerut, and Roorkee. Elsewhere the changes are slight. Readings are very uniform in the greater part of India, but moderate gradients exist between Assam and south of the Bay. The depression has disappeared from the north of the Bay. The wind is very variable, except over the Bay area, where it is feebly cyclonic. The mean temperature is slightly above the average, except at Madras. Slight showers have fallen at Murree, Rawalpindi, and Kushab. The distribution of pressure is very irregular in north-west India and over the Bay area, conditions are unsettled. In the former region showers are probable.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SPECIAL general meeting will be held at Graham's Building, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th inst. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of the Committee,
LEIGHTON B. KER,
Hony. Secy., Bombay Hunt.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us cuttings from the *Cardiff Western Mail* of December 30, which will have a certain interest for readers in Bombay, who will, like our correspondent, recognise in the letter of "Westminster" the well-known hand of the honorable member for Oldham.

It is no doubt gratifying to Mr. Bradlaugh's vanity, of which he possesses quite an average share, that he should be welcomed at Bombay by the delegates to a so-called Indian National Congress as their champion and deliverer. He will hardly remain long enough in India to find out the real character of the congress, or to learn anything about the 250,000,000 of people in whose name the speakers at the congress affect to have a right to appeal to the British Parliament, and he will probably remain ignorant of the fact that the smart electioneering agents of the congress in this country persuaded him to undertake a voyage to India for the benefit of his health in order that they might make use of his name to give a fillip to an expiring agitation. Since Lord Dufferin, on retiring from the Viceroyalty of India, called attention to the seditious speeches and aims of the congress, influential natives have shrunk from associating themselves with it.

The Mahommedans as a body, seeing that all authority at the meetings of the congress was usurped by their hereditary foes, the chattering Baboo and the intriguing Brahmin, have not merely stood aloof from, but publicly renounced it ; and the Parsees, the most intelligent and enterprising race in Western India, have had the good sense to fall into line with the European community, and repudiate an agitation directed against the very existence of the British Government in India. These defections have caused a very sensible falling off in the supply of funds for the use of the congress, and Mr. Hume, its former secretary, has complained lately that he has not been reimbursed the money he paid out of his own pocket for congress work.

The congress maintains in England a well-paid agency, superintended by Mr. Digby, who was till last year secretary to the National Liberal Club, and it is no wonder that under such auspices the Separatist party in Great Britain has taken the congress under its wing and gone in frankly for Home Rule in India. I acquit Mr. Bradlaugh of being privy to this design, the deliberate wickedness of which cannot be exaggerated. He "bosses his own show" and is careful to keep himself free from the imputation of having taken up the cause of the discontented natives of India for party purposes. But it will be remembered that the National Liberal Club ostentatiously gave a farewell entertainment to Sir William Wedderburn, the president of the congress, when he left England a month ago, and in his opening address Sir William identified the congress with the Gladstonian party by singling out for praise the Marquis of Ripon, a Viceroy who degraded his office by his rampant Radicalism and stirred up a racial strife in India the embers of which are still glowing.

Sir William Wedderburn is rather a notorious than a remarkable person. He used to be a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and was best known for his eccentric conduct in gravely recommending the Government to introduce a scientific system of infanticide in order to check the successive growth of the population. As he is in personal appearance a tall, ungainly, red-headed Scotchman, the joke went round that, if his own system had prevailed in the country of his birth, he himself would have been exposed as an infant, and would never have survived to advocate his curious doctrine. When the Radical Dutchman, Lord Reay, was sent out by Mr Gladstone as Governor of the Bombay Presidency, Sir William Wedderburn was made much of as a brother faddist, and since his retirement from the Indian Civil Service and adoption as a candidate for a Scotch constituency, he has lost no opportunity of expressing the most extreme views on the question of leaving the natives of India to govern themselves.

His presidential address at Bombay is a farrago of fallacies. He compares the average expenditure on foreign trade of the Indian and the Australian, and suggests that the former would become a much more profitable customer to this country if he had self-government, as the Australian has. But if India were independent the first thing she would do would be to set up a barrier of protective duties to prevent the introduction into the country of any English goods at all. The Australian is a large buyer of our productions because he has English tastes and habits, whereas the Indian has few wants that we cannot gratify by the use of the productions of his own country. Besides, the individual Australian is wealthier than the citizen of any other State in either the old World or the new. He belongs to a small community which has the command of practically unlimited natural resources. The Indian, on the other hand, inhabits a country wasted for centuries by desolating civil wars before English rule was firmly established ; but the best tistimony to the success of that rule is that India has now regained all the prosperity she enjoyed in the most flourishing period of her history.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who is a practical politician, seems to have dammed up the torrent of eloquence of his native friends by asking them to formulate the provisions of a Bill for him to bring forward next session. They accordingly produced a scheme, and I pity Mr. Bradlaugh if he lays this precious project before the House of Commons. What the congress suggests is that there should be a special electorate of twelve representatives for every million of the population, and that this Electoral College should choose one member for every five million inhabitants. Now, it is safe to say that 990,000 out of every million of people in India are as incapable of understanding what representative government means, as they are of fathoming the mystery of the Immaculate Conception. The scheme of the congress would, therefore, put the election of members of the Legislature in the hands of the ring of barristers and journalists who now have the effrontery to say that they form the public opinion of the country.

I have heard English politicians of the "safety-vave" order, the sort of men who think it politic to yield to every agitation on the plea that it is better to give it vent than to repress it, contend that there could be no harm in granting electoral privileges to the people of India. Look, they say, at the moderation of the claim put forward by the congress. They only want a share of representation in the Legislative Council, and would leave the Government in possession of all the executive power, which is the the main thing. Yes, for the present they are moderate enough. They are well advised in not alarming John Bull by putting forward extravagant pretensions at once. But let them get a foothold in the Council which has the control of the purse, and they will soon use representative government as a lever for the promotion of revolutionary aims.

I do not contend that the present system of government in India is perfect, or that it can satisfy those "national aspirations" which English Radicals vainly imagine to be common to the whole human race. But it gives the people order, good roads, free trade, justice, and civil and religious liberty for all classes and individuals without distinction, and this is as much as can be expected from any foreign Government, and a good deal more than the Indians ever got from native rulers. It is a mere delusion to suppose that all nations are fit for the system of representative government which we have adopted in England.

The *Cardiff Mail* of the next day gives the following notes coming from the same source :—

"THE DELIVERER" OF INDIA.

If Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. (writes our London correspondent), is getting a big reception by the "poor Indian, whose untutored mind" recognises in the senior member for Northampton a long-hoped-for deliverer, I don't think I shall be far from the truth if I express my belief that Mr. Bradlaugh is only getting what he expected. The "member for India" is obtaining his first real insight into the affairs of our Eastern Empire. It is to be feared, however, that it will be but a crooked insight after all—only one side of the picture will Mr. Bradlaugh think it worth his while to examine, and that the wrong one. If the member for Northampton had gone out to India as Mr. Curzon, for instance, has gone out to Russia, viz., to gain real and impartial information anent the state of the country, no one would have a stick to throw at him ; instead of which, he has gone out in order—and his own party could scarcely deny the fact—to turn some political capital. As a financial operation, the expedient may turn out a profitable one ; but even then it is very doubtful whether his success will ultimately turn out to be anything more than a bubble.

SEDITIOUS PREACHERS.

I have been conversing, by the way (adds our London correspondent) with a public official who had just returned for a short period to this country, and, though I think it probable that he takes a somewhat highly-coloured view of the matter, his opinion is certainly worth recording. He strongly condemns the action and the position assumed by the National Congress as tending to encourage a spirit of discontent, if not of sedition, amongst our Indian subjects. It is a very common practice for what are called "seditious preachers" to gather round them in the evening at the wells, which are made a kind of meeting-place in the village, a band of loungers and idlers, and discourse to them in a wild, fanatical manner about their alleged grievances and the cruelty of their "oppressors."

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.

The regular meeting of Sorosis was held on Saturday last, Dr. Ryder presiding. After listening to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the treasurer's report, a song was well sung by Parsi young ladies. The lesson on Parliamentary laws was then given, the members writing down questions and answers. Miss Devonshire played in an artistic manner a piano solo by J. Archer, which was listened to with close attention. Miss B. F. Mirza read a well-prepared essay on the subject of the day "character-building," after which Miss Gostling recited "Maud Muller," by Lord Tennyson. Miss Gostling's recitation was most creditably given, and was heartily enjoyed by the club. Miss Hormusjee read an excellent essay on 'character building" with appropriate selections from several poets. At the last two meetings a decided improvement has been noticed in the reading of the articles that are now presented to the club. The young ladies are paying especial attention to clearness and distinctness in reading. A class has been formed, who are having lessons each week in voice culture and the rudimentary principles of elocution. A chorus "The Treasures of Rome" was sung by some of the members.

Miss Millett in an earnest speech then closed the discussion of the subject of character-building. (Thirty-four essays having been prepared and read on this subject.) She said character-building was every-day work, and urged the members, to begin by having pure thoughts, and quoted from King Solomon's Proverbs "As *a man* thinketh in his heart so is he." She recommended the reading of books that would make us wiser and better, and that great care should be given to the words we speak. Idle, sily, gossipping conversation was to be most carefully avoided. They should be careful of their associates, be punctual in duties, and concluded by saying she considered the Sorosis Association one of the grandest helps to these ends, and was much gratified at the interest the young ladies were taking in the club.

Miss Gostling played exceedingly well a pianosolo. "La Bayadere," which was much enjoyed and heartily applauded.

Dr. Ryder asked how many had tried to find the answer to the question given out at the last meeting "What Queen was crowned with all due ceremony *after her death*!" A large number had tried and several answers were given; no one, however, had found the exact queen, and Dr. Ryder said, "It was Inez De Castro, Queen of Pedro I. of Portugal. She was married clandestinely to Don Pedro in 1347, three years after she was murdered. Her husband came to the throne, shortly after her death. He had the body of Ines taken from the grave and placed upon a magnificent throne, arrayed in the robes of royalty and crowned "Queen of Portugal" (that her son might be heir to the throne). The court was then summoned to do her homage as if she were a living queen. The night after her coronation there was a grand funeral cortege extending for miles, each person carrying a torch. Her body was taken to the Royal Abbey of Alcobaca where her monument is still to be seen. From this Queen descends the present reigning family of Portugal.

The question for the next meeting was now read. "What King sat upon his throne for 350 years?" The following letter of congratulation from the New York Sorosis was read:—"To the Bombay Sorosis, the New York Sorosis sends greeting. Dear Sisters of the Orient,—We welcome you gladly as one more link in the chain of womanly friendship which is rapidly encircling the world and binding us together. We rejoice that Dr. Ryder should have carried the *seed thought* from America, and should have planted it in your midst as an exotic from a land where women, already somewhat developed and strengthened, have demonstrated the feasibility and success of the club idea. Doubtless at first you take your club with intense earnestness and too much seriousness, but will, we hope, find time for play as well as work; for real rejuvenation and relaxation, and a full cultivation of the social nature. Will you permit a quotation from Emerson. He says: "It is certain that there is a great deal of good in us that does not know itself, and that a habit of union and competition brings people up and keeps them up to their highest point; that life would be twice or three times life if spent with wise and fruitful companions." We beg of you to send us some items of your history, growth, methods, and studies, that we may follow you with our sympathy and exchange programmes and letter.—On behalf of Sorosis, &c., J. M. Lozier, M. D., Cor. Secretary, New York Sorosis.

A vote of thanks was givento the New York Sorosis for their very kind letter of congratulation and the corresponding secretary was asked to send a reply by next mail. It was also voted to send greetings to the Century Club of San Francisco in return for the kind message brought from them to the Bombay Sorosis by Miss Hamlin.

The "History of the Jubilee Singers," which was kindly presented at the last meeting by Mrs. Loudin was shown to the club, and Miss Abdulla was requested to give at the next meeting a synopsis of the book which contains an outline of their history from the slave plantation to India.

It was announced that at the next meeting a complete parlour gymnasium apparatus would be exhibited, and the exercises would be shown by a pupil, who is now being trained to use it. The members were asked to bring their lady-friends to witness the exhibition. The good-bye song of the club, "God be with you till we meet again" was then sung and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

THE ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT STEWART.

A sympathetic correspondent sends the following painfully interesting particulars of the recent occurrence at Umballa:—"Lieutenant W. Stewart, of the 10th Bengal Lancers, has been frightfully bitten by a mad dog. After dining at a friend's house, close to his own, he was returning home, in company with Mr. Gee, the doctor of his regiment, when in the act of passing through a gap in a mud wall a large black pariah attacked him, and bit him through the calf of the leg to the bone. Dr. Gee kept the brute at bay with a stick until some sowars and sweepers came up, when one brave fellow seized and held it till it was killed, notwithstanding that in so doing his hands were wretchedly lacerated. He is now in hospital. It is believed that no less than five sowars have been bitten by this terrible dog, besides some sweepers and a chowkidar, the latter of whom had his nose almost torn off—13 victims in all. And this does not include the brute's attacks upon other dogs, a fawn, a bullock and some poultry. Mr. Stewart, for whom the deepest sympathy is everywhere felt, has, as you already know, gone off to Paris to Mons. Pasteur, after telegraphing to his father to meet him there. He bears his trouble bravely."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Mahratta* recommends those of its friends who complain that they have hardly any time for public work to carefully read through the last annual report presented to the Chamber by theout going Committee. It is a very important document and bears ample testimony to the hard work done by the Committee. The Members of this Committee are all men engaged in business and yet they found time to meet together twice a week and to discuss no less than some thirty-five different subjects. Reports were drawn up, letters and representations to Government were written, and other Chambers were consulted on various subjects. How could so much business be gone through? The secret lies in the Englishman's devotion to public duty, his willingness to sacrifice some reasonable portion of his time to the discharge of that sacred duty. Here lies the success of that vitality which is shown by institution under European management, and which is a source of great wonder to us. In our Municipalities we have a number of elected Commissioners of whom at least it is expected that they would devote their spare time to the business of the city, nay, who promised, before their election, to do so. How many of these gentlemen do we actually find doing so? Very often meetings have to be adjourned for want of a quorum. This means that men who volunteered for public business are not willing to spare an hour or two of the time they usually waste in idle gossip for that business. This is a disgraceful state of things. What we have said above about municipalities applies generally to other public institutions. Hence their usual apathy. It is no use transporting the institutions of the West unless we bring along with them public spirit and love of work.

The Boston Steam Heating Company, organised a few years ago to furnish steam for heating and power to the citizens of Boston by means of highly heated water, has been forced to suspend operations owing to the rusting away of its pipes, which are laid under the principal streets of that city. Over four miles of mains were put down, at a cost of over 2,000,000 dols. It was recently found that the return pipe through which the water is conducted back to the station has rusted away, although it has been in the ground less than two years.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A FIRE-TEMPLE IN THE FORT.

JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMANJEE.

This was an appeal from a decree of Mr. Justice Parsons made in this case on the 3rd December 1888, in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant and appellant, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee.

The plaintiffs are trustees of a plot of ground in the Fort, on which stands Cursetjee Manockjee's fire-temple with its appurtenances; and also of a loft, a store-room, and of a room containing the dome of the fire-temple, &c., and some of the rooms were in the occupation of the defendant, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee. By an indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd July 1886, he had mortgtged the house and premises to Kama Bai Sahib, who was made a party defendant, for Rs. 2,500; and by another indenture he had executed a second mortgage for Rs. 9,500 in favour of the defendant, Sconder Salco Naiquin. The plaintiffs, among other things, prayed that the defendant Sorabjee and his heirs, representatives, and assigns, may be decreed to pay the annual sum of Rs. 486 for the maintenance of the fire-temple and the worship therein; and a sum sufficient to put the fire-temple in substantial repair. As Mr. Justice Parsons remarked, the main point to be decided was whether the defendant Sorabjee held the house and premises burdened with the obligations that were imposed on them in his father's life-time or freed from them? It was admitted that the defendant's father Framjee held these premises charged with the annual payment of Rs. 486 towards the fire-temple expenses, but it was contended that the charge existed only during Framjee's life-time, having been created solely in consequence of his acquiescence in his father's will; and that his son, the first defendant, was not bound by it, but could set up his father's title prior to the will. In proof of that title, an alleged gift of the premises in 1817 was relied upon. There was, however, no proof of any such gift. At the most, there appeared to have been a permission given to Framjee to temporarily occupy these premises. Mr. Justice Parsons thought that, when in 1845 Framjee elected to take the premises under the will, he must be considered to have totally abandoned any claim he might then have had to a share in the family property, and to have taken the premises subject to the conditions of the will. This election of his bound his heirs and successors in title. His son, however, claimed to hold the premises absolutely in his own right freed from all conditions. But the dispute in the suit was to the tenure of the premises only. The defendant could only claim these by inheritance from his father; and it was clear to his lordship that as long as defendant consented to hold these premises, he must hold them under the same conditions as his father did, and that he could not repudiate the election which his father made. To follow that they must continue to be held by the same tenure and under the same conditions as they were acquired. This suit was at the most one to enforce a liability which was declared by a decree to rest upon the occupier of the premises; and there was no doubt that the suit would lie. His lordship found that the premises did not belong to Framjee at the date of Cursetjee's death, but that they were taken by him under and subject to the conditions of the will, very probably in lieu of his share in his grandfather's estate. His lordship also found that the first defendant as the owner and occupier of the premises, was liable under the will and the decree to pay Rs 486 a year for the outlay of the fire-temple and that in default of his so paying the expenses, the premises were charged with the same. That charge was declared to be entitled to priority over the mortgages of the second and third defendants. The Court decreed in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,430, being arrears of payments for the outlay of the fire-temple from June 1883 to June 1888, with interest, declaring the same a first charge; further ordering that if the same were not paid within six months, the plaintiffs could recover the amount by the sale of the house and premises. The first defendant was to bear his own and the plaintiff's costs; and each of the other defendants was to bear her own costs.

The defendant Sorabjee appealed from the above decree; and the plaintiffs also filed certain objections to the terms of the decree. Their lordships, without calling upon the respondents' and plaintiffs' counsel to address the Court, dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the plaintiffs, then brought forward the objections filed on their behalf. Their lordships confirmed the decree of the lower Court, and further ordered that the defendant Sorabjee and his heirs and assigns should pay the arrears due from June 1888 in six monthly instalments, to the trustees of the firetemple. If not paid as above directed, the amount was to carry interest at 9 per cent per annum. If the whole amount due, with the costs of the appeal, be not paid by the 17th April 1890, the plaintiffs have liberty to sell the property and pay themselves in priority to the other mortgagees.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF CANCELLATION OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

RALLI BROTHERS VS. CARMALI FAZUL.

This was an appeal also from a decision of Mr. Justice Parsons, given in favour of the defendant on the 30th July 1889, on the ground that the learned judge erred in holding that the two documents, dated 16th May 1889, were inadmissible in evidence; and that he erred in holding that the two contracts made between the two parties were respectively reduced to writing; and it was urged that he ought to have admitted parol evidence of such contracts, &c. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The claims of the plaintiffs in the court below was for Rs. 3,062-8 by way of compensation for damages incurred by them by reason of the defendent's breaches of contracts for the delivery of wheat. Mr. Justice Parsons, in dismissing the suit with costs, remarked that, to prove the terms of the contract, the plaintiffs tendered in evidence two notes or memoranda of the contract which purported to be signed by their broker and by the defendant. These memoranda required to be stamped, and each had affixed on it an adhesive stamp of one anna; but one of the stamps had not been cancelled at all, and the other had but a line on a minute portion of it, so that it could not be said to be cancelled, much less cancelled in a way so that it could not be used again. Under section 11 of the Stamp Act, the instruments, his lordship was of opinion, must be deemed to be unstamped; and that, therefore, under section 34, they could not be admitted in evidence for any purpose, or be acted upon. These documents being inadmissible, the parol evidence of the defendant was sought to be adduced by the plaintiffs to show the terms of the contract. The answer to this appeared plain. Section 91 of the Evidence Act declared that when the terms of a contract have been reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, except the document itself. It was urged for the plaintiffs that the memoranda in question were merely the notes of the broker of the terms of the contract, that they did not constitute the contract, and that, therefore, parol or secondary evidence was admissible. It was undisputed that a contract was made between the plaintiffs' broker and the defendant, that the terms of the contract were reduced to writing by the broker, and that the document so made was signed both by the broker and by the defendant; and it seemed to his lordship impossible to hold that any evidence could be given of the terms of the contract, except the document itself. To do so would be to contravene most directly the provisions of section 91 of the Evidence Act. The law, indeed, seemed to be this. The broker might do as he pleased; he might send a mere intimation of the fact of purchase, or he might inform his principal in his note of the terms of the sale agreement, or he might endorse and forward the actual contract for sale itself; but whatever he did, the instrument which was his note or memorandum was equally chargeable with stamp duty; and if it was not stamped, it could not be admitted in evidence for any purpose. His lordship found (1) that the instruments in question required to be stamped, and were not stamped. (2) The terms of the contract, the breach of which was alleged, had been reduced to the form of documents, and no evidence could be given in proof of the terms, except the documents. (3) These document, were not in evidence; there was therefore no proof of the terms of the contract. The *onus* of proving them was by the issues coast directly upon plaintiffs; and they had not satisfied that *onus*. The suit was dismissed with costs.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances and the arguments of counsel, confirmed the decree of the lower Court, the appellants to pay the costs of the appeal.

THE ENGLISH TEAM AT ALLAHABAD.

It will be remembered that when play ceased on Friday at lunch time the position of the game was:—Mr. Vernon's team 153; the N.-W. P. and Oudh 60 and 38 for one wicket, Dr. Horne being *not out* 29. The following are the full score and the bowling analyses:—

FULL SCORE.

MR. VERNON'S ELEVEN.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J G Walker	c Nicholson b Waterfield	0	c Nicholson b Waterfield	21
E M Lawson-Smith	l b w b Stockley	37	b Waterfield	3
A E Gibson	c and b Waterfield	25	b Waterfield	5
G F Vernon	l b w b Horne	6	c Davidson b Nickalls	19
H Philipson	c and b Waterfield	0	b Nickalls	4
J H J Hornsby	c and b Waterfield	23	b Waterfield	0
A E Leatham	b Elliott	9	b Nickalls	5
E R De Little	c Baker b Elliot	10	not out	2
G H Goldney	b Elliot	11	not out	1
F L Shand	not out	8		
Hon'ble A N Curzon	b Elliot	9		
Extras:—Byes, 6; leg-byes, 4		10	Byes, 6; leg-byes, 2	8
Total		153	Total	68

THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Nicholson	c and b Hornsby	0	not out	12
H R Stockley	b Hornsby	8	b De Little	9
J E Waterfield	Gibson	6	c Lawson-Smith b Hornsby	4
N T Nickalls	b Hornsby	0	b De Little	10
A Bateman-Champian	b Gibson	5	c Shand b Little	36
E O Elliot	b Hornsby	1	l b w b Hornsby	4
W Troup	not out	20	b Gibson	26
Dr Horne	b Hornsby	12	b Hornsby	51
R H Stevens	b Hornsby	0	c Gibson b Hornsby	1
Major Davidson	c Lawson Smith b Hornsby	4	b Gibson	5
C N Baker	c Philipson b Gibson	2	b Hornsby	2
Extra:—Leg-byes		2		
Total		60	Total	160

BOWLING ANALYSES.

MR. VERNON'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.

	R	B	M	W
J Waterfield	197	62	16	5
Major Davidson	65	16	3	0
Dr Horne	110	28	10	1
H R Stockley	65	22	6	1
E O Elliot	60	12	6	3
R H Stevens	5	3	0	0

Second Innings.

	R	B	M	W
J Waterfield	80	29	7	4
Dr Horne	35	16	3	0
N T Nickalls	41	15	4	3

THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

First Innings.

	R	B	M	W
E R De Little	10	9	0	0
J H J Hornsby	100	27	10	7
Mr A E Gibson	92	22	12	3

Second Innings.

	R	B	M	W
J H J Hornsby	113	71	3	5
A E Gibson	145	28	17	2
E R De Little	75	43	3	3
F L Shand	10	6	1	0
A E Leatham	20	12	0	0

THE MURIDKI CAVALRY CAMP.

Amongst the points impressed on officers by General Luck was the absolute necessity for the men in the event of horses getting the better of them and bolting in a charge not to attempt to wheel round and rejoin the ranks, but to allow the horse to go straight to the front.

In the final charge on Thursday a sowar of the 1st, P. C., disregarding this order, endeavoured to circle his horse round and came into collision with Lance Duffadar Gholam Ali Shah of the same corps, who was thrown from his horse, fracturing the base of his skull. A court of inquiry sat yesterday on the sowar, but it is difficult to see how such accidents can be avoide

General Luck on Friday inspected the sick horses of the division, previous to which he also went round the stables of both batteries of horse artillery and K. D. G.'s. The horses of I Battery, R. H. A., under Major Turnbull, and of the K. D. G.'s reflect the greatest credit on officers and men. It would be difficult to find a regiment in more perfect order than K. D. G.'s. Short service many have my disadvantages and doubtless entails more work on officers, but in the day of long service the K. D. G.'s never had a higher reputation than they now possess, nor were the men who filled their ranks in those days the superiors, if indeed they were the equals, of the splendid regiment now here. The camp of the K. D. G.'s is a model camp. Colonel Napier has taken infinite trouble to secure the comfort of his men, who certainly, both by their bearing in camp and general steadiness and appearance when on parade, well repay him for the interest he does take, and naturally is proud to take, in such a typical dragoon regiment.

The next corps to the K. D. G.'s in the long line of regiments is the 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Colonel Clifford. If Colonel Napier's horses are bigger, as they need be, Clifford's are just the stamp of horses required for irregular cavalry; and as far as appearance and condition are concerned, they are not surpassed by any corps, British or native, in camp. The Punjab Cavalry regiments may not be quite so steady on parade as Bengal Cavalry corps; they are quite steady enough, however, for anything they will ever be called on to perform in war. Lance and Broome's gallant action with the 2nd at Shahjuiaudusden's dashing charges under the Asmai hills with the 5th Punjab Cavalry fully showed this. In criticising their drill, as I have heard some young aspirants for military fame venture to do, it must always be borne in mind that three-fourths of the Punjab Cavalry regiments are always on outpost duty, and so debarred from the careful daily training and supervision under British officers.

Amongst the regiments of Bengal Cavalry the 9th B. L. undeniably attracts most attention. Were General Gallifet to inspect the 9th he would stamp it as *un regiment hors de ligne*. As Hodson's Horse, it has a high reputation to maintain. Its appearance here shows that the 9th have not deteriorated since Palmer led them at Hasheen or Hodson at Delhi.

Despite the hard work the division has gone through the health of men and horses remains excellent. Out of 4,932 horses there are but 358 sick, and of these only 217 can be attributed to camp work. There is, however, such a marked difference in the numbers of sick in the various regiments that one is almost tempted to think there may not be a uniform interpretation of the words "sick horse." It is otherwise hard to conceive that one regiment should return its sick at 13 and another at 70. A judicious system of leave from parade simplifies the returns, and certainly does not destroy the credit of a regiment for efficiency.

The inter-regimental tournament for regiments of Bengal and Punjab Cavalry for tent-pegging was run off on Friday and was won by the 10th Bengal Lancers with 66 points, the Central India Horse being second with 61 points, and the 9th Bengal Lancers third with 59 points. Last year the winning team scored 80 points. The total force now in camp is 4,829 men with 112 sick.—*Pioneer*.

Two additions were made to the Royal Navy on Dec. 27 by the delivery from the contractors of the composite gun-vessels Thrush and Sparrow, which arrived at Sheerness Dockyard from Greenock under the convoy of the powerful tug Meteor. The Thrush and Sparrow belong to the Redbreast class of gun-vessels, which were designed by Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, for the relief of obsolete slow-going gunboats at present serving abroad. The Thrush and Sparrow have been built by the Greenock Foundry Company, and are 165 feet in length, 31 feet in width, and possess a displacement of 805 tons. Their engines are of the triple expansion type, and before they are accepted by the Government they will have to develop 1,200-horse power during a full-power trial of four hours' duration under forced draught. The speed expected to be attained is 13 knots, and in this respect they will be a great improvement on the Ready class, which they are destined to relieve. The armament of the Thrush and Sparrow is to consist of six 4-inch steel breech-loading guns—two on the poop, two on the forecastle, and two amidships—together with two 3-pounder quick-firing guns. The total cost of the vessels when fully equipped and ready for sea is estimated at 43,642*l.* each.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The Chief Lalithuamah is being brought in to Lungleh, and will be detained until a fine, which has been inflicted on him, has been paid. He has been fined for disregard of our orders and undoubted complicity with the Shendu Chief. It is proved beyond doubt that the Shendu Chief Poana, one of Lieutenant Stewart's murderers, was a guest lately in his village, and the Shendu guards on the Koladyne, which turned back and threatened our convoy, were also entertained there.

The reconnoitring party is returning, having accomplished its object. The fine inflicted consists of 20 fowls, 10 pigs, 10 goats, 30 guns, and 100 baskets of grain. The infliction of this fine will go far to convince the various Chiefs that the policy of Government is now fixed, and cannot be disregarded. No wavering or tampering with hostile factions will be permitted, and no middle course between submission to our rule and open hostility is now possible to them.

The weather is splendid and bracing at the higher posts. Everyone is in high spirits at the near prospect of an advance.

A Kalemyo correspondent with the Chin column says:—The road mentioned last week has been pushed over the Tashon border, and a post established near Shinshe, held by 200 rifles, is being stocked with stores pending an advance on Tabe in conjunction with the Southern Column.

Mr. Carey, Political Officer, has been most actively carrying on negotiations with the Chiefs. He went out to Shinshe and met six Tashon Chiefs and the Lombin Thugi. The latter said he fully expected to peacefully march us to the Ywama. He also promised guides. Others are less sanguine, but do not foresee any difficulty: yet they took a letter from the Political Officer for General Symons. This is noteworthy, being the first communication through the Touhoou country we have had, and points to the good work done by political officers thus early. The Sigylaing Chief promises us help, but begs that his new village be spared. This Chief has been the ready means of communication with the rest, as hitherto we have been unable to get at them. The Mobinzi Chief so far refuses to come in and comply with terms, his people in fact being somewhat hostile during the last fortnight. Two captives have escaped from the Tashon country and reached Kale. Two others came in to the Political Officer lately.

All the troops have been engaged in making the Shinshe road and post, this being particularly favourable to the Chins to treat, as an impending march prevents us moving against them.

On January 10th an attack was made on No. 4 Stockade. This, however, has little significance, probably only being made by the people of Montuk in return for Major Gordon-Cumming's *dour* against them.

Major Edge, Cheshire Regiment, has been invalided down.

THE BURMA COLUMN.

True to their promise, the Yokwa deputation returned on the 10th instant, bringing Ra Tiaw, a representative Chief, two minor Chiefs and six followers, The General, after being satisfied that these were fairly representative men, received them in durbar, when Mr. Ross, Political Officer, proceeded to explain our terms, which were briefly as follows:—To recognise the British Government fully and pay an annual tribute, giving a friendly reception at all times to British officers; to pay a fine in money or in kind as a punishment for resisting our advance and murdering the messengers set up with Shwe Hlaing; to restore all Burmese captives at once: to entirely cease raiding on the Burmese or any British territory; to assist us in our advance through Yokwa; to be responsible that no damage is done to the road or telegraph; and to give up for burial the head of the Punjabi coolie murdered on the 28th ultimo.

On their accepting and adhering to these terms we promise to leave the administration of the country in their own hands as heretofore; to allow them to keep their guns; to do no damage to their lives or property; to pay a fair price for labour and supplies; and to allow them to come down at times and trade with Burma. These terms to hold good for three years, subject to the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner.

They accepted our terms, and, so far as we can judge, the submission is real. Everything will now depend on whether the peace party will be able to enforce them over the young unruly spirits in the community.

It is gathered through the interpreters that the Chins had 400 men against us in the affair of the 28th December. A hundred attacked our camp, but the rest were present later in the day, when we drove them out of the stockade near Meshoung. The Chins look upon this as a decided defeat, and it has no doubt considerably aided our advance.

Besides the Yokwa men others from Theka were present and some of the men of Rawvan have come in, and we have agreed to vacate their villages if they build us shelter outside. They state that they obstructed and panjied the road by order of the Yokwa headman. When the Yokwas first heard of our advance they sent to Tanting asking for help to fight us. The reply they got was that another army was coming up from the west, and it was all they could do to look after themselves. The Gurkha havildar is said to have been killed on Christmas Day by the Theka men, and the coolie whose body was found near Choungwa on the 28th to have been killed by Tmam people.

The road is now open as far as Farun, three miles ahead, and the first convoy of mules is expected to-morrow. The Borderers have been working six hours a day on the road, and hope at least to receive working pay. The Sappers under Major Henry will move on to Farun to-morrow and push the road on towards Yokwa, so that we ought to advance about the 14th or 15th.

THE SHWELI EXPEDITION.

A Mandalay telegram, dated 17th January, says:—The Momeit Column, under Captain Green a way, arrived on the 8th inst. without opposition at Vaboung. We move to Pushbata to-morrow and Gammaw on the 10th. Saw Yan Naing will be summoned to come in to Gammaw by the 11th, or the column will attack Manton Saw Yaw. Naing is reported to be at Manton with 75 Shans, 25 Dalaungs, and 150 Kachins. The road to Bimboung is reported clear. The Tswbaw of Momeit joined the column on the 7th with 150 armed men. The health of the troops is good.

A Manton telegram of 12th January says:—Blundell and Greenaway's columns have joined and Manton has been taken. Captain Sewell, Norfolk Regiment, Intelligence Officer, and Sepoy Sukdad Suda, of the Mogoung Levy, have been severely wounded. Both are doing well.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

Communication with Buena Ventura and all offices in the interior of British Columbia entirely restored.

Cable between Zanzibar and Mombassa has now been opened for traffic.

The new seismoscopes, made by Brassart Brothers, of Rome, and adopted at the Italian meteorological stations, are described in the *Rivista Scientifico-Industriale*. They are of a very simple nature, the one consisting merely of an iron rod, about 5 inches long, leaning slightly against an adjustable screw support near its middle, and with its lower pointed end in a cup. When a shock or tremor occurs, the rod falls away from its support, and is caught by a fixed metallic ring, making electric contact and ringing a bell. In the other instrument the ring is connected with a hinged lever arrangement, which stops the mechanism of a timepiece, showing whe[illegible] shock occurred.

The English statutes which came into ope[illegible] on New Year's Day are the Commission[illegible] Oaths Act, the Weights and Measures A[illegible] Interpretation Act, the Factors Act, the [illegible] tion Act, and Merchant Shipping Pilotage Ac[illegible] Lunacy Amendment Act comes into operation on May 1, 1890, which is made the commencement of the Act, except as expressly provided, and the Cotton Cloth Factories Act comes into operation on March 1. Most of them are important Acts. The Factors Act and the Arbitration Act are substantially consolidating Acts. The Interpretation Act is largely consolidating, and the rest deal with social and commercial matters, making the day more than usually interesting as a statutory starting-point.

THE RISE IN SILVER AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following:—

It is a remarkable fact that both monometallists and bimetallists are claiming that the recent upward movement in the gold price of silver and its consequences prove the truth of their respective theories. The contention of the former, as representtted by Sir Thomas Farrer, is that the prices of all goods in terms of gold fell because of increased production, greater and cheaper facilities for distribution, and other causes which did not affect gold; and Sir Thomas has argued, therefore, that a restoration of silver to its old relation with gold would probably result merely in an equivalent fall in the prices of all other things in terms of silver; in other words, a fall of silver prices in India equal to that of gold prices in this country. And Sir Thomas Farrer finds in the fact that there is a tendency on the part of native dealers in the East to take advantage of the recently improved exchange to force silver prices down a confirmation of his opinion. The fact need not be disputed. Our own market reviews have stated that native dealers invariably look for lower prices for imports when exchange rises; and, generally, the latest reports from both the Indian and Shanghai markets have demonstrated the truth of this axiom. The interpretation, however, is a different matter. As regards the bimetallists, candid people with good memories who have followed the discussion carefully during the last fifteen years, must admit that in one respect at least the recent upward movement has been in favour of their argument. The earlier arguments employed against them, and they are arguments still occasionally used, were to the effect that the fall in silver was a consequence, not of demonetisation, but of the increased output from the mines, and that bimetallism would result in a flooding of the markets with silver money and a most cumbrous inflation of prices. Even Jevons, after partly approving the bimetallists' theory of stability of prices, parted company with them solely in consequence of an apprehension that the ultimate effect would be the substitution of a heavy money for a comparatively light and convenient money. The bimetallists have all along maintained that the two metals together were barely sufficient for the monetary requirements of the world; this, in fact, has been one of the main supports of their case, that the demonetisation of either metal must bring about an indefinite fall of prices and long-continued depression of trade. Now, although the production of silver has rather increased than decreased, the recent rise in its gold price in the London market has shown that silver has a greater power of "disappearing" than even gold. Trade has been stagnant in China, the market report tells us, partly in consequence of the marked scarcity of sycee; and in India a similar development of scarcity is again expected to set in with the active movement of the crops. The growth of Japanese enterprise, with the resumption of specie payments in silver there; the general development of Eastern trade; the opening up of Africa—all these things favour an indefinite demand for silver; and though the movement of the metal to the East has been restricted by the fact that it goes as invested capital, the return from which is absolutely uncertain so long as silver is not legal-tender money in the Western world, yet the mere prospect of an increased monetisation of the metal in the United States has instantly made itself felt in strengthening the market. It must not be overlooked that it is the prospect of a new, though merely local, monetary demand which has really caused the advance in the gold price, and made the relative scarcity, even for the supply of ordinary requirements, apparent. So far, therefore, the facts support the bimetallists' assertions that demonetisation was the cause of the divergence between silver and gold, and that there could be no danger of inflation under a system of international bimetallism.

But, what has been appropriately called "the wheelbarrow argument," having been thus disposed of, do the recent tendencies prove, on the other hand, that Sir Thomas Farrer's surmise is correct? Do they show that, were the old monetary ratio of 15½ to 1 be restored by the opening of the mints to the free coinage of both metals at that ratio, prices in silver-using countries would fall to an equivalent extent, prices in gold-using countries remaining unchanged? Let it be admitted that no bimetallist contends that quite the prices of what may be spoken of as the pre-monometallic period would be fully restored. It is not disputed that many things have been permanently cheapened, partly under the pressure of the necessity of adapting the costs of production to the new—or monometallic—standard of value. Moreover, the very argument that the joint supply of silver and gold would barely suffice for the monetary and other requirements of the world implies, under the quantitative theory of prices, a general tendency to somewhat lower prices than those which prevailed before the demonetisation of silver. But, leaving these general influences on one side, it seems to us that Sir Thomas Farrer, in seeing in recent tendencies in the Eastern markets to lower prices under a rising exchange a refutation of the bimetallists' expectations of rather better gold prices under a 15½ to 1 fixed ratio, confuses a rise in the merchandise value of silver with a rise merely in its monetary value compared with gold. The two movements may, at first sight, seem identical; but this is not so. The difference is apparent when we remember that a rise in the merchandise value of silver really means a rise in relation, not only to gold, but to other commodities also; whereas a rise in the merely monetary relation to gold, due to silver entering into competition with that metal as legal-tender money, be accompanied by a decrease of its buying power as regards all other commodities, consequent on a rise of general prices in terms of silver and gold combined.

Sir Thomas Farrer may perhaps reply that the present rise in the value of silver is due, if not to a real, at least to a prospective, increase in its monetary use, inasmuch as it is traceable to the prospective action of the American Treasury. A consideration of the difference between an increase in the local monetary use of silver and an increase in its international use as money, throws much light on the whole matter. We need not now stop to examine fully the question which Sir Thomas Farrer put to us the other day as to what is the money on which prices depend under the quantitative theory, and how far such money is identical with the "money of the city." We hope to do this more fully later on. But inquiry into the point now immediately under discussion certainly tends to show that it is on gold, and not on what Sir Thomas Farrer means by "the money of the city," that prices ultimately depend. It requires no argument to demonstrate that with the development of international trade all prices tend to become international prices. Protectionist barriers may interfere with this tendency, but their influence is purely local; they do not affect the prices of international trade. It is equally obvious that international prices must be in terms of international money, though local prices may be quoted in terms of local money. It is extraordinary that so careful and experienced a thinker as Sir Thomas Farrer unquestionably is should have overlooked these really fundamental truths. Sir Thomas does not deny the quantitative theory of money and prices. Well, then, surely no quantity can affect international prices, except the quantity of international money, and not the "money of the city" merely. And as there is no country which to the same extent as England offers a free market to the produce of all countries, there is no country in which prices of necessity must so absolutely conform to the prices determined by the quantity of international money as England. And that the international money is gold is proved merely by contrasting the aparent exceptions to these general rules. The United States are about, practically, to monetise all silver—as local money. Attentively considered, the proposal of Mr. Windom amounts to a veiled opening of the American Mint to the free coinage of all silver. Legal-tender dollar notes are to be issued against all deposits of silver, and those notes are to be redeemable in silver at the market price on the day of redemption. If the price of silver falls, the Treasury will have to give more silver for the notes than it received; if the price rises, less. Clearly Mr. Windom expects that the price will rise—to par with the American silver dollar. But let us suppose that the influence is only local, and that American prices are inflated. So long as the American gold holds out, it will be practically a gold inflation; foreign commodities from lower-priced countries will overleap the tariff [illegible]undaries just so long as the Union pays in gold, and [illegible]e receipt of this gold will tend to advance prices in [illegible]e countries exporting to the Union. But this can [illegible]y be so long as America can go on paying in [illegible]old; the moment she ceases, the quantitative influence of the American local currency on international prices will cease also. Let us turn now to the Argentine Republic. There prices—dollar prices—have been inflated by unlimited issues of paper. But the rise of prices has had no effect on the international market, simply because the local currency has no fixed ratio with gold and the Argentine Republic has too little gold to be able without fear to give the paper such a redeemable ratio. Clearly therefore, in both cases, international prices in terms of international money tend to rise to the level of local prices only so far as the quantity of international money permits. If now we turn to the consideration of the case of Indian prices, we see at once the difference between the present rise in the merchandise value of silver and an assumed rise in the ratio of its value in gold as a result of international monetisation. Silver as merchandise in the London market no more affects international prices than silk or tea does. The Lancashire exporter to the East who receives silver of higher gold value than formerly, is only in the position of the holder of any other commodity the price of which happens to rise, other things remaining unaffected meanwhile. He is able to sell his silver for more gold, but the buying power of the gold in other commodities is not thereby altered. But if the value of silver in terms of gold were raised by its adoption as international legal tender in the ratio of 15½ to 1, it is clear that the stock of international money would be increased to a proportionate extent, and international prices would be adjusted, not by the quantity of gold, but by the quantity of gold and silver combined. In this case the influence would be extended to all commodities. If the addition of silver to the local money of the United States tends to raise prices in the Union, if the addition of paper dollars to the money of the Argentine Republic tends to raise local prices there, then the addition of silver to international money must tend to raise international prices, or, in other words, to lower the value of the existing international money—gold. We cannot see how Sir Thomas Farrer can escape this conclusion without abandoning the quantitative theory of money and prices altogether. And in his recent letter on the subject he expressly admits that theory.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Forty-second Half-yearly General Meeting of this company was held on Jan. 3 at the Cannon-street Hotel. Lieut.-Gen. R. Strachy (chairman), having alluded to the loss the company had sustained by the death of Mr. R. W. Crawford, said, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, that at the last meeting, held on July 2, 1889, it was stated that the gross receipts for the half year, which ended two days previously, had been telegraphed at £2,270,000, taking the rupee at 1s. 10d., whilst the actual result had turned out to be £2,258,585, taking the rupee at the same rate, but at the current rate of exchange the true equivalent was £1,693,938. The estimate of expenditure had been below their estimate. The ultimate result of the half year's working, estimated at 15s. 9d. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent., had resulted in a surplus of 16s. 6d., which was, however, 2s. 6d. per cent. less than at the corresponding period of 1888. With reference to the half year ended on Dec. 31, 1889, the probable receipts were estimated at Rs. 2,10,12,000. After allowing for expenditure, it was estimated that the surplus dividend would be 1s. 9d. beyond the guarantee. The receipts from passengers continued to grow, and there was no reason to doubt a continued improvement of revenue under the head of coaching. The goods traffic, including merchandise and minerals, had been less satisfactory, showing a falling off of Rs. 6,21,000. The fall was due entirely to merchandise traffic. The coal traffic was very good, and they expected that that branch of traffic would continue to grow and to add largely to the revenue of the company. Compared with 1880 there was an increase in the merchandise and minerals traffic of 20 per cent. The reason of the reduction in the surplus dividend paid of 16s. 6d. against 12s. per cent. was due to the different financial position in which the company's undertaking was placed in relation to the Government in comparison with those who still worked under the old contracts. Those who represented the trade and commerce of Calcutta complained that their railway was a monopoly, yet while under the present management the passenger traffic had increased by 60 per cent. and the goods traffic by 20 per cent, the tariffs had been reduced—giving advantage to the outside public—to the extent of 125 lacs of rupees, compared with the rates in force up to 1880. The directors would study the interests of the deferred annuitants in every way in their power. The question of the Chord line was still under the consideration of the Government. He moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to, and the dividends afterwards declared.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

A Special General Meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held at the company's offices, Leadenhall-street, on the 30th ult., for the purpose of submitting for confirmation, in accordance with the provisions of the company's original deed of settlement, the resolutions which were passed by the [illegible] majority at the special general meeting of the proprietors held on the 13th ult. Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M. P. the chairman of the board of directors, presided. The resolutions submitted for confirmation were eleven in number. The first two were as follows:—(1) "That the proprietors of the company hereby consent to the acceptance of the Seventh Supplemental Charter which has been sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council, and that such charter be, and the same accordingly is hereby, accepted by the company; (2) That the directors be, and they are hereby empowered, at any time after the resolutions shall have been duly passed and confirmed, to reduce the capital of the company in the manner authorised by the company's Seventh Supplemental Charter, and to convert the shares of the company, as and when reduced as aforesaid, into equal moieties of preferred and deferred stock in accordance with the provisions of the same charter." The other resolutions dealt with alterations in the company's deeds of settlement, being administrative details consequent upon the first two resolutions. The Chairman said, without any preliminary observations, he would move that the resolutions be adopted and confirmed. He stated that it was unnecessary for him to make any observations in regard to these resolutions, because the whole subject was dealt with at the meeting of the 13th ult. He had now only to thank the proprietors present for coming there on that dark and depressing day in order to enable the board to carry out the objects they had in view in the interests of the proprietors. Lord Leven seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, which was then unanimously agreed to. A shareholder asked when the money was to be returned. The Chairman: It will be posted as late as possible—seeing that the bank rate has gone up—on Dec. 31. (Laughter.) Another shareholder, in moving a vote of thanks to the directors, spoke of the excellent steamship service of the company, and congratulated the directors on their wisdom, judgment, and discretion in the management of the company's affairs. Another proprietor, in seconding the vote of thanks, asked whether the certificates for shares required to be changed in any way consequent upon the alterations now made. The Chairman: Yes, you will require scrip, and that matter will be attended to. The vote of thanks having been unanimously adopted, the chairman thanked the proprietors for the confidence which they always had reposed, and he trusted always would repose, in the directors. This terminated the proceedings.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

An Extraordinary General Meeting of this company was held on Dec. 27 at Winchester House—Mr. J. H. M. Batten, chairman—when, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Lord Lawrence, the following resolutions, passed on the 11th ult., were confirmed as special resolutions, viz.:—"That Article 12 of the articles of association be altered by striking out the word 'seven,' and inserting instead thereof the word 'eight.' That when and so soon as the agreement already prepared and approved and proposed to be made between His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad of the first part, this company of the second part, William Clarence Watson and James Grahame Stewart and Charles James Stewart (executors of John Stewart deceased) of the third part and the said William Clarence Watson and James Grahame Stewart of the fourth part, has been executed by all the parties thereto and exchanged, the Government of His Highness the Nizam may, from time to time, by writing, under the hand of one of the Ministers or Secretaries of State of his Highness, and delivered to the board of the company at its registered office in London, nominate and appoint a director (hereinafter called the Government director) as a member of the board, and from time to time, in like manner, remove such Government director and appoint another in his place. The Government director need not be qualified by holding shares in the company; he may reside in England or India, and shall have the same rights and powers as other directors, except with respect to any differences which may arise between his Highness and the company, as to which he shall not be entitled to vote or otherwise act as a director. The Government director shall not be subject to any of the provisions of Articles 13 to 23 (both inclusive) of the articles of association, but he shall be included in reckoning the total number of directors under Article 12."

Somebody having referred to Browning's poetry as "often a little rough and uncouth," compared with "the honey-sweet phrases of more tuneful poets, the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies writes:—"Browning himself expressed the difference in characteristically vivid words when he once spoke to me of 'Tennyson's *parfait amour* and my broiled bones and brandy.'"

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE *Internationale Revue uber die Gesammten Armeen und Flotten* for November, after describing in flattering terms the recent engagements with the Arabs in the Soudan, makes the following comments on the action of Toski: the victory was due to the superiority of European generalship, and to the British commander's prudence in avoiding an engagement till his forces were concentrated, and his skill in attacking the enemy by surprise. As at Suakin, General Grenfell might have exclaimed: *Veni, vidi, vici.* The Revue, however, doubts whether decisive results will attend this success. El Njumi's hordes may be merely the advance guard of the Mahdi's hosts. It was a curious coincidence, and an instructive one, that the Arabs began their march on Egypt when measures for its evacuation by England were looked for on the Continent. Egypt, however, thinks the Revue, can only be evacuated when the Mahdi's power has been broken. Should the struggle with him be resumed, it might be of indefinite duration. The vast extent of the theatre of war, and the consequent difficulty of transporting the necessary *materiel* favours the supposition. The condition of an invader of the Soudan would be hopeles, since the main artery of the Nile would necessarily have been relinquished. Nevertheless, England will cheerfully fulfil her promise of protecting Egypt from the Arabs whatever the consequences may turn out to be.

A German service paper states the German Chancellor has sanctioned the formation of a body of armed and mounted police for the maintenance of order in the shadowy regions in Africa, between Angola and the Orange river, which is supposed to be under his protection. Here, as elsewhere, the Dutch Boers form the chief disturbing element, since they possess the vices peculiar to barbarism and civilization without the virtues of either state of existence. The corps does not exceed twenty members, and is composed of German cavalry soldiers, under the command of Captain von Francois, himself an African explorer of no mean repute. It is proposed to raise its strength to fifty with an adjunct of native warriors; their duties chiefly consist in preventing the illicit importation of arms and ammunition.

The "Lance Controversy" still fixes the attention of our contemporaries beyond the "silver streak." In the *Revue de Cavalerie* for December, a writer, *Pour la Lance*, replies to the remarks depreciating that weapon which appeared in the November issue, and which were epitomized in the preceding number of this magazine. He holds that, since the opening phase of every future campaign between civilized folk must be the conflict of heavy masses of cavalry, and because the success of a cavalry charge depends on superior moral effect, *ergo*, horsemen should be provided with that kind of weapon which produces the maximum of moral effect. That weapon is incontestably the lance.—Q.E.D.

The *Revista Armatei* gives the general orders and "ideas" of the Roumanian autumn manœuvres, at the same time promising a description of them in the forthcoming number. An invader, whose advance-guard is represented by the 7th Division, is supposed to have occupied Jassy. The defending force is posted behind the river Sereth, and consists of the III. Corps at Fokshani, and the 8th Division at Pascani. The 8th Division, having learnt the arrival of the enemy at Jassy, endeavours to move south, with a view to a junction with the III. Corps. The enemy's advance resolves to intercept it, crossing the Sereth at Bacau, its left being covered by a division from Vaslui. The 8th Division defends the passage of the Sereth, while the III. Corps, crossing the river, turns the left flank of the enemy, and compels him to retreat on Jassy. These manœuvres are interesting as being a rehearsal of what may any day become a stern reality.

"War to-morrow morning!" What would it mean to-day adds the *Broad Arrow*? What would it have meant any time last year? What would it mean any time in the next? While five Continental Powers *could* declare war at twelve hours' notice, where would England be if any Minister put her nowadays in such a hole as that? How long has it taken to arm eight battalions with the new rifle, which was approved—we will not say how long since? Not that, of course, this bears any reference to the rapidity with which the remainder of the army will be armed; but again, is this latter rapidity likely to be what it should? Can we have, say, 250,000 rifles in [illegible] if we do, we would like to ask the War Office, while wishing them a happier New Year than in some respects the last has been.

The German Emperor, during his stay at constantinople, was, it is stated, most favourably impressed with the efficiency of the Turkish military forces. His Majesty is reported to have expressed himself in military circles at Berlin to the effect that, in his opinion, the Turkish army was in an excellent state, of organization, and well able to meet the military requirements of the empire. A war against Turkey the Emperor said, would in future be a bold and difficult undertaking and any Power might well hesitate to expose itself to the risks of such a venture.

Guns have for some years been used with most satisfactory results for fog signalling on the Swedish coast, writes *Engineering*. Their signals have been heard as far as twelve nautical miles, which we believe is a greater distance than the signal from a siren can be heard. A new gun had just been manufactured and stationed at Holmo Gadd, in Sweden, Commander Engstrom having furnished the drawings for this as well as the previous guns. The one in question is made of best wrought Sandviken Bessemer steel at the Stafsjo Engineering Company. It is 10 feet long, and the calibre is 60 millimetres. The breechloading mechanism is of Commander Engstrom's design, and allows of firing from twenty to thirty shots per minute. It will thus be possible to fire letters according to the Morse alphabet, one shot being a dot, and two shots close together—a dash. Of this system of signalling more may be heard by-and-by. The breech-loading mechanism can be taken out and to pieces in less than a minute, and without the use of any tools, and also put together without any. The cartridges can be used from 100 to 300 times. The gun rests on a gun-carriage of wood, and is placed in a small wooden shed, the barrel projecting through a hole in the wall. The shed or house is very conveniently arranged for the men, with accommodation for refilling the cartridges, &c. The gun, with 130 brass cartridges, spare ports, and ammunition for 10,000 shots, has only cost £275. The gun can probably stand some 40,000 shots, so the cost for a shot, exclusive of the powder, will be only about 2d.

The French engineers have partially realised one of the dreams of M. Jules Verne, the clever novelist, whose method it is to exaggerate the powers of scientific appliances till they become almost supernatural agencies. On December 22, a submarine boat, about 45feet long and 5 feet 7 inches in diameter, driven by electric accumulators, was tried in the harbour of Toulon. The boat, which is called the *Gymnote*, or electrid eel, plunged under water till it became invisible, and traversed and re-traversed the harbour, being accurately guided by aid of "the gyroscope," while distances were calculated by the number of turns of the screw. There were three officers and one seaman on board; but though the vessel remained in each trial ten minutes under water, the air remained quite pure, and the accumulators retained force enough for hours of work. The speed is not given. It is obvious that such a vessel may be used for a variety of purposes, especially submarine exploration and the rescue of submerged treasure; but as yet it does not promise much aid to the great art of destruction. People who kill always want a chance of living, and the *Gymnote*, if used as a ram, as Jules Verne suggested, would crush her crew as well as the enemy.

The usual half-yearly naval promotions in the executive lines have been promulgated, and, as usual, there is a vast amount of disappointment, but when there are only six commanders and 14 lieutenants allowed to be promoted in a batch, it is inevitable that some of the remaining 222 and 832 officers left out in the cold, should consider themselves hardly done by. The senior commander promoted is of seven-and-a-half years' seniority, and the junior five-and-a-half years. This latter was, however, commander of the "Excellent" school of gunnery, which is always supposed to give a prescriptive light to promotion. Both among the commanders and lieutenants there are undoubtedly some whose juniors have in this gazette passed over their heads who will be promoted later on, while there are others to whom the fact of being left out once more, means that they may abandon all hope of advancement. It is difficult, remarks a correspondent, to see what advantage promotion offers to the senior of the 14 newly-made commanders, as he has close on 17 years' service in lieutenant's rank, and must be somewhere about 41 years old.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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THIS preparation has been before the public for years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'Twas the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS,' so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS' is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
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No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

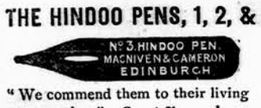
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

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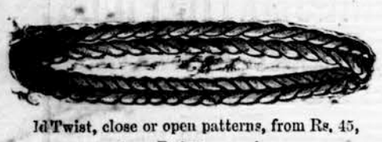
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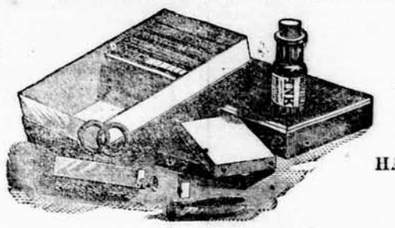
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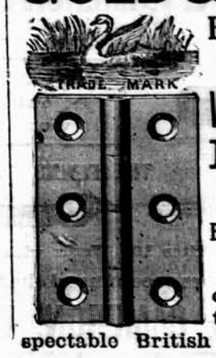
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